

مكذات الاصل

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
Today's temp. 73-83 (21-24). Tomorrow similar.  
Friday's temp. 73-83 (23-25). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 65-68 (19-20). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 65-67 (19-20).  
CENTRAL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 65-75 (19-24). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 65-70 (19-21). Yesterday's temp. 65-70 (19-21).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

No. 28,154

Any suggestion that this President is going to slow down or leave this office that he was elected to is just plain poppycock.

## Nixon Rejects Idea Of Leaving Office As Just 'Poppycock'

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—President Nixon today emphatically rejected any suggestions that he step down from office because of the Watergate scandal and promised to "work right up to the hilt" for world peace.

In a speech to White House staff members following his return from Bethesda Naval Hospital, where he spent the last eight days battling viral pneumonia, the President declared that "any suggestion that this President is going to slow down or leave this office that he was elected to is just plain poppycock."

Mr. Nixon told the assembled White House officials and secretaries that he was not trying to appear heroic but that "in this

office, where great decisions are going to be made, we must give the job all we have."

"Let others wallow in Watergate," he told the applauding crowd, "we're going to do our job."

The President added that "I feel we have so little time in the position we have and so much to do."

Mr. Nixon acknowledged that his doctors had told him to slow down but declared that "no one in this great office at this time in the world's history can slow down."

The President, accompanied by his chief advisers, including Melvin R. Laird and Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., looked somewhat



DISCHARGED—President Nixon leaving Bethesda Naval Medical Center Friday followed by hospital personnel.

pale but was in good spirits, cracking an occasional joke and talking with his staff. Mr. Nixon left the White House by car for the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., late this afternoon.

At Camp David, he will meet with his chief domestic and foreign policy advisers and also draft a reply to the Senate committee investigating the Water-

gate affair, reportedly to reject committee requests for access to presidential papers and tapes that bear on the Watergate affair and to refuse to appear personally before the committee.

However, Mr. Nixon is also expected to suggest a date for a meeting with the committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., to discuss the situation.

## Senate, 71-18, Passes Bill to Limit Presidential Powers to Wage Wars

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—The Senate, moving toward a major confrontation with President Nixon over his constitutional powers, approved legislation today forbidding any president to wage undeclared war for more than 30 days without the express consent of Congress. The vote was 71 to 18.

President Nixon has warned that he will veto the bill as an encroachment on his powers as commander in chief—a warning repeated today on the Senate floor by Republican whip Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich.

However, the Senate brushed aside the threat and passed the bill by better than the two-thirds margin that would be needed to override a veto. The House passed a similar bill, with a 120-day cutoff, on Wednesday, 244 to 170, less than the two-thirds margin needed to override a veto.

Both measures are designed to prevent the nation from slipping into wars like the Korean or Vietnam conflicts without the approval of Congress. Senate sponsors Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo., Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, and the absent John Stennis, D., Miss., have argued that the Constitution expressly grants to Congress the power to declare war, but successive presidents have ignored this and taken the nation into undeclared wars that have lasted for years.

Emergency Action.

Under the Senate bill, the President would be free to take emergency action without advance congressional approval to defend the nation against sudden attack but would have to come back to Congress and ask for approval by both chambers to continue the action beyond 30 days. Under the House bill, approval by both chambers would also be needed, but the time span is 120 days.

Sen. Javits said the Senate mechanism recognizes the right of the President to take emergency actions to defend the nation in a crisis but preserves the right of Congress to decide whether the hostilities would be continued beyond 30 days.

The Senate bill specifies emergency situations in which the President—subject to the 30-day limit—can act without first consulting Congress. These include: attack on the United States, its territories, possessions or armed forces; imminent threat of such attack; or danger to U.S. citizens abroad or on the high seas.

Sponsors said this is intended to make it clear that, even during the 30-day period, the President cannot simply send the armed forces into combat for any reason except to prevent a nuclear attack or a national security emergency.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., said he feared the spilling out of emergency situations might be construed as an encouragement to a President to act in all situations which could be remotely interpreted as meeting the emergency criteria, and even as authority for a nuclear first strike to forestall an attack.

He said he preferred the House approach, which simply says that

whenever U.S. forces are used for undeclared hostilities, the President must cease within the specified time unless he gets congressional approval.

However, Sen. Javits insisted that the House approach actually broadens the President's discretion, and a Fulbright amendment "to strike out the list of emergency situations was beaten on voice vote."

Sen. Muskie released a letter from Sen. Stennis—still recuperating in the hospital from wounds received while being robbed Jan. 30—saying he strongly favors the bill as reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee and opposes all amendments.

He said he specifically opposed an Eagleton proposal to treat foreign soldiers as if they were

U.S. troops, for the purposes of the bill's prohibitions if the United States were financing them and U.S. personnel acting as advisers.

This amendment was designed to bar the United States from financing Thai "mercenaries" or "volunteers" in Cambodia, or any similar "wars by proxy."

Sen. Stennis's support for the bill as a whole was crucial because of his great prestige among conservatives. Sen. Muskie and Sen. Javits said, therefore, that they could not accept the Eagleton amendment and it was beaten 53 to 34.

In his letter, Sen. Stennis said that chattering the bill with added provisions "would probably kill what is otherwise a good chance to override a possible veto."

### 7 Million More Workers Covered

## Senate Raises Minimum Wage To \$2.20; Nixon Veto Feared

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—Defying threats of a presidential veto, the Senate brushed aside White House objections yesterday and passed, 64 to 23, a bill raising the minimum wage from \$1.60 an hour to \$2.20 within 14 months and bringing seven million new workers up to the wage floor.

The President objected to the increases as too big, too inflationary and too likely to wipe out jobs in small businesses unable to pay the increase. But the Senate, in three days of debate, defeated a series of administration-backed amendments substantially cutting the benefits.

The House already has passed a virtually identical measure. The bill now goes to conference to adjust the relatively small differences between the two versions. Organized labor is strongly behind the measure. It lobbied heavily against the amendments reducing benefits.

Sens. Peter Dominick, R., Colo.; John Tower, R., Texas; and Robert Taft Jr., R., Ohio, said that the bill faces the strong possibility of a presidential veto.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr., D., N.J., chairman of the Labor Committee, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., senior Republican member of the committee, said the history of past statutory increases of the minimum wage, dating back to the original Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, showed that increases do not destroy jobs or cause inflation.

They said the present \$1.60 minimum, set in the 1966 amendments, adds up to \$64 a week for the father of a family of four—a yearly income of \$3,390, which is

### 14 million below the poverty level.

Just to keep pace with price increases since 1965, they said, would require a \$2.16 minimum.

If the President does veto the bill, it appears unlikely, but not impossible, that both chambers could produce the two-thirds vote needed to override a veto.

The bill also brings under coverage of the law about five million currently exempt state, federal and local government employees and two million currently exempt workers in domestic and household work and retail and service jobs. At the same time, it repeals a big block of special exemptions which excluded 694,000 agricultural processing workers from the time-and-a-half overtime benefits of the law and thousands of others in various industries (logging, movie theaters, seafood processing and others) from wage or overtime coverage.

## 400 Reported Dead of Cholera

JAKARTA, June 20 (AP).—About 400 persons died of cholera in West Java between January and June this year and 3,600 more were hospitalized with the disease, the newspaper Pedoman reported today.

## Nixon Feared Leaks in '71, Mardian Says

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—President Nixon was so concerned about White House security leaks in mid-1971 that he expressed fears about world peace and his own ability to govern, the Senate Watergate committee was told today.

Robert C. Mardian, a former assistant attorney general, said the conversation was at the President's home in San Clemente, Calif., after he relayed word that J. Edgar Hoover might be able to use secret wiretap tapes as a club to prolong his tenure as director of the FBI.

The questioning of Mr. Mardian, who was in the White House as a lawyer for Mr. Nixon's re-election committee in the month after the June 17, 1972, burglary and wiretapping of Democratic party headquarters, to his earlier post in the Justice Department. Mr. Mardian denied any part in the cover-up of Watergate.

Mr. Mardian said associate FBI director William Sullivan had confided that he expected to be fired by Mr. Hoover and feared that "some very sensitive national security surveillance logs" might fall into Mr. Hoover's hands.

Tapes of Wiretaps

These were the tapes of wiretaps that had been placed on telephones of some National Security Council staffers and newsmen.

Mr. Mardian recalled that Mr. Sullivan felt "Mr. Hoover might use these tapes for the purpose of preserving his position as director of the FBI and he felt that the White House should be aware of this."

He said he told Attorney General John N. Mitchell, then was summoned to see Mr. Nixon.

Q. What did the President order done?

A. He instructed me to obtain the materials from Mr. Sullivan, deliver them to Mr. Ehrlichman, John D. Ehrlichman then was head of the President's domestic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Turns Charge Against Opposition

## Top Brandt Aide Denies Party Tried Bribery

BONN, July 20 (AP).—Herbert Wehner, one of the most powerful leaders of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, testified today in support of an aide who denies having bribed a former opposition lawmaker.

Mr. Wehner categorically rejected all charges that Mr. Brandt's party had bribed any legislators. He testified as a parliamentary investigating committee probed charges by former opposition lawmaker Julius Steiner that Mr. Steiner was paid about \$20,000 to help Mr. Brandt survive an attempt by the opposition to oust him.

Mr. Steiner claims that Karl Wienand, parliamentary chief whip of Mr. Brandt's party, paid him that amount to abstain on a no-confidence motion in April, 1972.

The motion failed by two votes.

Mr. Wienand denied the bribery charge and Mr. Wehner, his immediate superior as parliamentary floor leader of the Social Democrats and a close Brandt associate, backed him up.

Mr. Wehner also told the committee he was willing to let it

examine the bank account of the party to prove that no withdrawals amounting to the alleged bribe sum were made in April, 1972.

He countercharged that a Social Democratic lawmaker told him last September that an opposition Christian Democratic legislator offered the Social Democrat a bribe of "material security for the rest of his life" to switch sides and vote to oust Mr. Brandt.

Under the alleged bribe offer, which Mr. Wehner said was refused, the unnamed Social Democrat would have been paid to vote for former opposition leader Rainer Barzel as the new chancellor.

A secretary for Mr. Wienand testified that she never saw Mr. Wienand or Mr. Steiner enter Mr. Wienand's office the day of the vote. Mr. Steiner had said he entered Mr. Wienand's office that day to receive the alleged bribe money.

Herbert Wehner testifying in Bonn Friday.

## Qadhafi Says He Quit; Egyptians Halt March

### Libyan Radio Says Council Has Rejected Resignation

CAIRO, July 20 (UPI).—Col. Moamer Qadhafi has resigned as Libyan leader and appealed to Libyan marchers in Egypt to obey orders to stop given by Egyptian officials, Cairo radio said today.

A motorcade of 40,000 Libyans, who are demanding union with Egypt, defied Egyptian plans to stop them at the coastal resort of Mersa Matruh, 130 miles inside Egypt's border with Libya.

Cairo radio broadcast the text of a telegram Col. Qadhafi had sent to President Anwar Sadat in which he announced that he had resigned on July 11 "to pave the way for the union."

Col. Qadhafi said that, since he had resigned, he could only appeal to the marchers "as a citizen" to obey Egyptian official orders and stop the march.

Tripoli radio, in a broadcast later, said the ruling Revolutionary Command Council has rejected the resignation. It said the council urged the Libyan people to "impose their will that the leader [Col. Qadhafi] may continue to shoulder his responsibilities."

### Council Post Seen

The official Middle East News Agency noted that Col. Qadhafi did not specify what post he had resigned.

Col. Qadhafi is both president of Libya and head of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council. The agency reported later that the council chairmanship was the post involved.

Some of the confusion about the consequences of Col. Qadhafi's resignation is caused by uncertainty as to the structure of the Libyan government. Col. Qadhafi apparently is president of Libya because he is chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council. If he has resigned as council chairman, it may mean that he is no longer president of Libya. But accurate information is lacking.

The Libyan march had come to a halt near Qadhafi's appeal, 50 miles along the highway leading to Alexandria from Mersa Matruh. Police blocked the car-



Col. Moamer Qadhafi

avan of cars, taxis and buses with a railroad train placed across the highway.

The roadblock was at Fouka, where the main railroad line between Alexandria and Libya crosses the highway.

Late tonight, Egyptian officials were trying to persuade the Libyans to return to Mersa Matruh, where the Egyptians had erected scores of tents to accommodate them.

Police cordoned the road between Mersa Matruh and the blocked motorcade and barred newsmen from the scene.

Mr. Sadat, who warned Col. Qadhafi Wednesday of the "dangers" of demonstrations in Cairo and asked him to stop the march, sent another urgent telegram to the 31-year-old Libyan leader today.

"I appeal to you to intervene personally so that the dialogue can take place in the proper, popular Arab fashion at the

place it was agreed upon (Mersa Matruh)," Mr. Sadat's message said. "All our envoys have received from the leaders of the Libyan revolution is a shirking from responsibilities."

In his message to President Sadat, Col. Qadhafi said that the procession was a march "of good and of honor" and that its motives were the same as those that put President Sadat on the road to revolution.

"As I do not hold any responsibility, there is nothing I can do but to appeal as a citizen to other citizens in the unity march to be protectors of Egypt's security and soldiers obeying your order."

He said he repeated his "urgent call as a citizen" to the marchers to avert any excesses.

Col. Qadhafi also said: "You know that I have resigned since July 11 and that I repeated this to you many times in Cairo and Alexandria..."

The officers of the Libyan armed forces also know this and they tried in vain to dissuade me from it," he said.

There has been no indication as to Col. Qadhafi's whereabouts. He was reported to have returned to Libya on July 9 from Egypt, where he attended numerous meetings at which he urged Libyan-Egyptian unity. He has not appeared in public since then.

Hundreds of Egyptian officials and 3,000 workers brought in by train from nearby Alexandria greeted the Libyans on arrival at the Mersa Matruh camp. The Egyptians' plan was to stage a three-day "dialogue" on unity plans and prevent the Libyans from going on to Cairo.

"We thank you for the reception, but we are heading for Cairo," a Libyan told the Egyptian greeters.

A member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, Maj. Mustafa al-Kharoubi, was reported to be on his way to Mersa Matruh to talk to his compatriots.

This followed an urgent visit to Benghazi by Egyptian Deputy Premier Mamoud Salem. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Jumbo Seized Over Europe by 3 'Red Army' Men

## Japanese Airliner Hijacked, Flown to Mideast

From Wire Dispatches

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—Hijackers who said they were fighting for the people of Palestine seized a Boeing-747 jumbo jet of Japan Air Lines 30 minutes after takeoff today from Amsterdam. The plane with 123 passengers and 22 crew members headed across Europe to the Middle East.

Later this evening the JAL office in Beirut said the plane had landed in the tiny state of Dubai, about 340 miles directly east of Bahrain on the coast of the Arabian peninsula facing the Persian Gulf after an 11-hour flight. The plane earlier was reported to have landed at Basra, in the extreme southeast of Iraq, but this report was then denied.

The hijackers reportedly were demanding the release by Israel of Kozo Okamoto, the survivor of the three Japanese guerrillas who conducted the Lod Airport massacre of May, 1972.

In a series of contacts with European control towers, they first identified themselves as members of el-Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla organization. Then, while over Italy, they broadcast from the plane: "We are the Japanese Red Army acting for the people of Palestine."

Over Cyprus in the Mediterranean, they told the control tower at Nicosia they were "Palestinian commandos and members of the Japanese Red Army."

El-Fatah in Beirut denied that its members were involved. Original reports of the hijacking said three men seized the

plane after its takeoff from Amsterdam.

The hijacking followed by a day an attempt by a Palestinian guerrilla to shoot an Israeli El Al Airlines office in Athens. Failing in that, the guerrilla seized 17 hostages in a hotel lobby and did not release them until he was assured of safe conduct out of the country. He was flown to Arab sheikdom of Kuwait and then to another unknown destination.

The JAL jumbo jet flight originated in Paris, stopped in Amsterdam and was on the way to Tokyo by way of Anchorage, Alaska. A JAL spokesman in Tokyo said all but nine of the passengers were Japanese.

After takeoff from Amsterdam the aircraft flew over parts of West Germany, then Switzerland and Italy on a southeasterly course. Greek officials reported it later passed over the island of Rhodes and at that time was headed directly toward the Middle East.

JAL officials in Tokyo said the hijackers told the passengers and crewmen at the point: "Right now we are flying over Switzerland. Announce this to the mass media. Don't make any fuss. It's not good for your life."

The plane had enough fuel to stay in the air for 12 hours, officials in Amsterdam said.

There was some speculation that they may have picked up their weapons during a stopover in Amsterdam because only spot security checks are made by the Dutch on northbound flights.

Earlier Israeli authorities imposed a total news blackout on emergency procedures being taken at the Lod International Airport against the possibility of a landing there by the airliner.

In Paris, a JAL spokesman said the aircraft "tried to land at Basra but the airfield was much too short for a jumbo jet."

"The aircraft continued to Bahrain but was unable to land there either because the airport was closed," the spokesman said.

He identified the passengers as being 114 Japanese, three Germans, a Dutchman, a Frenchman, two Peruvians, and two passengers whose names sounded Arabic but whose nationalities were not known, plus 22 crewmen.

Spanish Skepticism

Spanish archaeologists are skeptical that architectural finds off southwestern Spain could be anything but Roman or Phoenician.

Mr. Asher said they had been led to the area after years of research by the California-based Ancient Mediterranean Research Association. Another key factor, she said, was "vibrations" with the former people of Atlantis, whom she described as "very psychic." Some members of the expedition are spiritualists.

"When we arrived the vibes were very strong, almost drawing us to the spot," she said. "But right now, it's as if we were criminals. We make this great find and then nothing."

Bomb Found in Israel, Terror Wave Feared

TEL AVIV, July 20 (AP).—A homemade pipe bomb was discovered on a bus that arrived in Tel Aviv today from the Arab town of Nabhus, in the West Bank territory Israel occupied in the 1967 war.

Police issued a warning that a wave of Arab terrorist activity may be starting. A bomb exploded in a Jerusalem street market yesterday injuring five persons. Three grenades have been found in movie houses and a restaurant in the last week. And an Israeli soldier was stabbed in the back recently.

The group of scholars and students arrived here nearly two weeks ago and began serious diving on Monday in search of the legendary civilization that is supposed to have vanished beneath the sea 14,000 years ago.

Spokesmen for the expedition said they found underwater roads, pillars and artifacts.

A spokesman for the expedition said that black and white underwater photographs, which were



**SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (U.P.).**—A strike by more 65,000 cannery workers in the nation's largest farm state is endangering hundreds of millions of dollars worth of crops threatens to drive food prices even higher.

Workers in 70 canneries walked off their jobs when a six-day deadline passed yesterday. Negotiations were continuing in Washington on a new contract.



## Program Reduced by \$1.2 Billion

## Senate Unit Makes Huge Cut In Arms Request by Pentagon

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—A Senate subcommittee has eliminated from the administration's proposed defense budget most of the new strategic weapons programs that the Joint Chiefs of Staff demanded last year as a condition for supporting the agreement on strategic arms control with the Soviet Union.

## Liddy Refuses Oath in Probe By House Unit

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy refused to take the oath before a House subcommittee today and the committee chairman, Rep. Lucien Nedzi, said that the panel would "take all necessary steps to effect a citation" against Liddy for contempt of Congress.

Rep. Nedzi, D.-Mich., whose panel is investigating a possible CIA connection to the Watergate scandal and other unlawful activities, said the decision followed a very lengthy presentation by Liddy's attorney, who argued that Liddy was within his rights not to take the oath.

The House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence had subpoenaed Liddy to testify about a burglary at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis Fielding. Testimony was linked to CIA to equipment used in the burglary.

Rep. Nedzi said Liddy's lawyer, Peter A. Maroulis, gave a half-hour argument citing historical precedents for his contention that taking the oath before the subcommittee would violate Liddy's Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination.

Medieval Throatback  
"And when I say historical, I mean historical—going back to the middle ages," Rep. Nedzi said. He said the subcommittee voted unanimously to begin proceedings for a contempt resolution that would have to be approved by the House, referred to the Justice Department and taken to the courts.

Mr. Maroulis argued, Rep. Nedzi said, that the Constitution's Fifth Amendment protected Liddy not only against testifying against himself but even against being sworn in for questions that would require him to testify against himself if he answered them.

Rep. Nedzi said the arguments appeared to be based on court precedents. He pointed out that his subcommittee was not a court.

The House voted a contempt citation several years ago against former U.S. Communist party publicist Arnold Johnson for refusing to take the oath before the House Internal Security Committee.

Another Watergate conspirator, E. Howard Hunt, has testified that he and Liddy participated in the Sept. 3, 1971, burglary in California in an effort to get information on Mr. Ellsberg, who was a co-defendant in the Pentagon papers trial.

Liddy is serving an eight-month contempt of court sentence for refusing to talk to a Watergate grand jury. He also has been sentenced to 6 years, 8 months to 20 years in jail for the Watergate break-in.

Liddy was counsel to President Nixon's re-election campaign finance committee at the time of the Watergate break-in.

Watergate Committee seeks to plug own security leaks

WASHINGTON, July 20 (VFP).—The Senate Watergate committee staff has quietly begun an investigation of its own ranks to determine who might be responsible for leaks of committee information to news media.

Those on the staff willing to speak about it broke when it is asked whether the committee itself has set up a "Plumbers' operation" like the "infamous White House security program."

"There's no good squad within the committee to look after leaks," said Rufus Edmisten, deputy counsel to the committee and right-hand man to chairman Sam Ervin, D.-N.C.

But Mr. Edmisten did say that he had designated one attorney in the committee staff yesterday to investigate what he termed "leakage" to "The New York Times" last week of summaries of news committee staff interviews with former White House aides H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman.

"Frankly, the leaking made Senator Ervin very irritated. Frankly, he had not seen the staff interview with Haldeman and Ehrlichman (before it appeared in the newspaper)," Mr. Edmisten said.

He acknowledged that persons authorized to read staff summaries of such interviews must record the time and date when they see the material and that this is one method in which a

leak might be tracked down. He would not describe other methods the committee was using.

Only once, Mr. Edmisten said, has the committee been able to determine the source of one of the numerous leaks of confidential committee information—and that person was not a member of the committee staff.

The committee is concerned, Mr. Edmisten said, that premature leaks, especially of staff summaries of interviews of witnesses prior to their testimony, could jeopardize the investigation. He cited the refusal of former White House aide Charles Colson to appear before the committee staff before testifying.

One instance in which the leaks have harmed the investigation, Mr. Colson specifically cited the leaks in refusing to meet in secret session with the staff.

The Watergate committee has been so concerned about leaks that on one occasion when, early in its investigation, the committee talked with convicted Watergate burglar James McCord, staff members who attended that session had to swear to an oath of secrecy, Mr. Edmisten said.



SIGNING OFF—With temperatures in the 80s, a young man got too hot while painting his father's tavern in rural Luxemburg, Minn., and decided to go for a swim in nearby Beaver Lake, leaving this message for a startled but understanding father.

## Senate Panel Opens Probe

## U.S. Ex-Aide Was Surprised Russia Accepted Wheat Deal

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—Clarence D. Palmy, a former assistant secretary of agriculture, said today that he was surprised when Russia accepted U.S. terms for the purchase of U.S. wheat.

Mr. Palmy, testifying at the opening of public hearings of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, outlined U.S.-Soviet credit negotiations that led to the July 1972 sale of \$1 billion of U.S. wheat. The subcommittee is probing whether any laws were broken by the deal.

Mr. Palmy, who is now an executive in one of the grain companies involved in the deal, told of an April, 1972, meeting with Russian officials in Moscow, during which U.S. officials offered maximum credit terms of 6 1/2 percent a year over three years for \$500 million.

At later sessions, Soviet officials rejected those terms outright, Mr. Palmy said.

Low Rate Desired  
"The Soviets stated that they would be interested in a line of credit only if it were at a low rate of interest such as 2 percent for a term of 10 years," Mr. Palmy said.

"I advised the Soviet group that the CCC (Commodity Credit Corp.) did not have the authority under the law to extend such a concessional line of credit," he said.

After further negotiations, President Nixon announced Soviet acceptance of the U.S. terms offered in Moscow.

The subcommittee is investigating what its chairman, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D.-Wash., has called the mismanagement of the grain deal by the Agriculture Department.

Mr. Palmy left his Agriculture Department position before the grain sale was completed and joined the Continental Grain Co., the largest supplier of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union.

## U.S. Imposes Curb On Sterilization

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—A moratorium on the use of federal funds to sterilize minor and legal incompetents came into force today.

Casper W. Weinberger, secretary of health, education and welfare, ordered the measure yesterday and at the same time announced proposed guidelines for sterilizations financed with federal funds.

The HEW action resulted from a controversy over the sterilization of two black girls by a Montgomery, Ala., family planning clinic. The girls were sterilized without the consent of their parents.

House Passes Farm Measure Aimed at Ending Subsidies

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—Despite the threat of a veto, the House climaxed a wild and confusing session last night by passing a huge general farm bill that includes a partial ban on food stamps for strikers.

The vote was 236 to 162.

The legislation now goes into conference with the Senate to work out differences between versions passed by both houses.

The House refused, 225 to 182, to accept a version of the legislation favored by President Nixon. The battle centered on a new concept of higher target prices for wheat, cotton and feed grains such as corn, which would result in the elimination of billions of dollars in subsidy payments.

The legislation includes an escalator clause to adjust the target price to reflect production costs and crop yield changes. The administration's backers contended this would drive the cost of the program to \$12 billion during the bill's four-year lifetime.

## To Cut Production Costs Pentagon Hopes to Sell F-14 Abroad

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—The Defense Department hopes to ease its troublesome cost problems with a new Navy fighter plane, the F-14 Tomcat, by selling some to Israel, Iran and perhaps to allies in Europe, such as West Germany.

Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements Jr. said in an interview Wednesday that the sale of the plane was "very definitely" in the planning stage. The plane will arrive here next week for a four-day state visit and Mr. Clements said that the sale of the plane was one of the topics to be discussed with him.

It is unusual for the United States to promote the sale of weapons before they go into use by U.S. forces.

The F-14 would be the most expensive and sophisticated U.S. weapon ever sold to another country. It has become so expensive that even the Navy has had to curtail its planned orders for the plane, now costing more than \$14 million each.

Firm Claims Loss  
For the Defense Department, selling the plane to other countries would help increase production and lower the unit cost of the plane to the Navy. For Grumman Corp., which produces the F-14 in Los Angeles, the additional foreign sales would help offset some of the \$200 million it contends it has lost in making the plane.

Mr. Clements said that "other countries also are interested" in purchasing the F-14. He declined to identify them but acknowledged that the United States was holding discussions with West Germany about purchasing military hardware to help offset the \$1.7-billion deficit in the U.S. balance of payments caused by the stationing of forces in Europe.

Mr. Clements said that he "would not exclude" either the F-14 or the F-15, the new fighter being produced for the Air Force by McDonnell-Douglas Corp. from the category of such hardware being discussed.

The F-14, although originally designed for carriers, is billed as having the capability as a land-based plane to intercept the Soviet Union's latest fighter—the MIG-25 Foxbat. With its altitude and speed, the MIG-25 is beyond

the range of the F-4, which both Iran and West Germany have bought.

West Germany, U.S. officials note, also has had cost problems with a multipurpose combat aircraft known as the MRCA that it is developing with Britain and Italy. The sales argument advanced by Grumman is that with the F-14, it could deliver a superior plane at less overall development and production cost to the European allies.

Why Do the 4,000 Chickens Cross The Road, Tying Chicago Traffic?

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP).—Four thousand live chickens were turned loose on the Kennedy Expressway here today when a truck jackknifed and overturned.

The deluge of poultry caused a huge traffic snarl and cut off power on a Chicago Transit Authority line.

The accident occurred shortly before dawn, and it took police and transit authority workers nearly four hours to round up the chickens and clear the wreckage of the truck's shattered trailer section, which was wedged beneath an overpass.

Early morning rush-hour traffic was backed up for several miles. Only slight delays were reported for trains, which were switched to another track.

Police said about 400 chickens were killed when they touched the power rail of the rapid transit line.

The truck driver suffered minor injuries.

Rogers, in Korea, Backs Plan For Dual Delegations to UN

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL, July 20 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced today "wholehearted" American support for the simultaneous admission of North and South Korea into the United Nations this year.

In a press conference winding up a two-day visit here, Mr. Rogers said that dual admission of the two Koreas would be a constructive recognition of reality in this bitterly divided peninsula and of "the profound differences existing between the North and the South." He added that, in his view, dual UN admission would be no obstacle to long-term, step-by-step unification.

His statement was made after meetings with South Korean President Chung Hee Park and other officials. It was the first visit here by a senior American statesman and by far the most explicit expression of continuing U.S. support for South Korea since Mr. Park swept away the existing constitution and established virtual one-man rule last October.

Mr. Rogers said today that the state of freedom of speech, the press and other political freedoms in allied countries were matters that make a difference to the United States. He suggested that he had discussed internal problems with senior Korean officials but added that "public condemnation and criticism of other governments is not productive."

American officials indicated that Mr. Rogers had expressed concern about the internal situation here in talks with Premier Kim Chong Pil and with Mr. Park.

Since October, the Korean press

Suit Filed to Halt Declaring 5 GIs As Legally Dead

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP).—Wives and mothers of five American servicemen missing in action in Indochina filed suit today in federal court to prevent the men from being declared dead.

The suit said that if the men were declared dead, they would not have missing-in-action status and would not be entitled to further search, as provided in the Paris peace agreement.

The complaint asked U.S. District Judge Charles M. Metzner for an injunction and compensation to relatives for "all losses and damages they sustained."

A declaration of death ends the accrual of a missing serviceman's pay and the payment of monthly benefits to his dependents.

The lawsuit, filed for three wives and two mothers, was written as a class action to benefit all other U.S. families who have missing in action.

The secretaries of the Army, Air Force and Navy were named as defendants. The suit alleged "a conscious decision by the secretaries to make findings of death without a diligent search and without exhausting the informational resources available."

Lansky Tax Trial Opens in Florida

MIAMI, July 20 (UPI).—Reputed underworld figure Meyer Lansky, 71, pleaded not guilty yesterday to two counts of tax evasion. The government said it would call a former Mafia associate to prove that Lansky collected thousands of dollars that he never reported from gambling operations.

Prosecutor Robert Campbell, in his opening statement, identified the government's key witness as Vincent Teresa, an admitted hoodlum who has been held under an assumed name and heavy guard at a secret location since he began telling investigators about underworld crime operations.

A Miami federal grand jury indictment issued in June claimed a conspiracy existed to defraud the government. A federal indictment issued in New York two days later claimed that the tax return of Thelma and Meyer Lansky showed only about \$113,000 in income for 1967 and 1968. The government believes that the Lanskys made much more.

Faulty Engineering Blamed For Troubles on Skylab Ship

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., July 20 (AP).—An investigation board has blamed faulty engineering and a lack of sufficient communication between contractors and the space agency for the shield trouble that almost ruined the first Skylab mission.

The report issued yesterday said that, because of poor design, air pressure built up inside a tunnel under the shield as the Skylab was being launched May 14. The pressure could not be properly vented and the paper-thin aluminum shield tore from the side of the 85-ton station that it encircled.

"When the meteoroid shield was torn loose by the supersonic air stream, it broke the tie-downs which held one of the two solar array systems if the Skylab workshop," the report said.

"Later, about 10 minutes into the flight, the solar array wing was completely torn away when it was struck by the exhaust plume of the second-stage retro-rocket," the board said.

Temperature Searched  
The second power-producing solar wing was jammed against the side of the workshop by a strip of aluminum from the damaged shield. Without the shield, the laboratory absorbed rather than reflected the sun's heat and temperatures inside the orbiting station soared to 125 degrees Fahrenheit.

The board was appointed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and headed by Bruce T. Lundin, director of the agency's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. It said the openings that allowed air into the shield tunnel "resulted from a failure of communications among aerodynamics, structural design and manufacturing personnel."

"These design deficiencies of the meteoroid shield, as well as the failure to communicate within the project the critical nature of its proper venting, must therefore be attributed to an absence of sound engineering judgment and alert engineering leadership considering this particular sys-

tem over a considerable period of time [six years]," the report said.

The Skylab-1 astronauts repaired the damage and completed their 36-day mission.

Meanwhile, the mock launch of the second Skylab crew was completed successfully today while the astronauts themselves trained in Houston for their July 28 mission, launch director Walter Kapryan said.

New Zealand, Mexico Ties

MEXICO CITY, July 20 (AP).—Mexico and New Zealand established diplomatic relations yesterday, the Foreign Ministry announced. The ministry said that two countries will not open embassies. Their envoys will be diplomats already accredited to a "nearby nation."

Elks Move to Admit Nonwhite Members

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP).—Delegates to the annual meeting of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks approved a resolution yesterday to rescind the Elks' "whites-only" membership clause. The vote was 2,186 to 773.

The resolution would not take effect unless it is approved by a majority of the Elks' 2,162 lodges, which have 1.5 million members, but Grand Exalted Ruler Robert A. Yethers said he expected the resolution to be approved by October.

Stroessner in Munich

MUNICH, July 20 (AP).—Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner arrived here today for a three-day visit to Bavaria from which his ancestors emigrated to South America.

Canadian House Asks Meeting on Alaska Pipeline

OTTAWA, July 20 (NYT).—The House of Commons voted unanimously yesterday to request an urgent meeting of the Canadian United States Inter-Parliamentary Group to enable Canadians to express once more their strong opposition to the trans-Alaska oil pipeline system.

The interparliamentary group is made up of U.S. congressmen and Canadian parliamentarians who meet periodically to discuss problems between the two North American neighbors.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his ministers are under opposition attack for supposedly making a "costly mistake" which, they charged, may have influenced a U.S. Senate vote last Thursday, by a close margin, the Senate voted approval of the Alaska route. The House of Representatives now must vote on the issue.

However, Energy Minister Donald S. MacDonald denied any "error" on the government's part. He insisted that the State Department in Washington had not properly conveyed Canada's views to Congress. A similar charge was made by Sen. Walter Mondale, D.-Minn., that the State Department misrepresented the Canadian position. Sen. Mondale favors building a pipeline through Canada's Northwest Territory to link Alaskan oil reserves with U.S. markets.

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INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS



## Upheaval in Kabul

The overthrow of King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan by his cousin and brother-in-law, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Daud Khan, reflects in part the palace intrigues and tribal rivalries that might be expected in a country which, as one foreign diplomat put it, "is about to spring right into the sixteenth century."

The upheaval in Kabul is also influenced by new political forces generated by a more dramatic leap into the modern age. While the overwhelming majority of Afghans is still held down by poverty, illiteracy and ancient tribal and religious customs, the lives and outlook of increasing numbers are being transformed by development programs financed by major powers vying for influence in the strategically located central Asian kingdom that borders on Iran, Pakistan, the U.S.S.R. and even a bit of China.

Zahir Shah responded cautiously to this new awakening 10 years ago when he ousted General Daud as prime minister and established a constitutional monarchy with an elected parliament. This "new democracy," imposed from above, has not functioned well, partly because of the king's reluctance to

yield real power, partly because the parliament came to be dominated by rural landlords, Moslem priests and tribal leaders who have been more resistant to change than the king himself. Governmental insensitivity, inefficiency and corruption are blamed for contributing to tens of thousands of deaths from famine caused by last year's droughts.

Many Afghans will welcome a change in Kabul. It is doubtful, however, whether General Daud will be able to produce the instant "genuine democracy" he has promised, even if he wants to, or whether he will find facile solutions to the staggering problems of a society that is still in the early stages of a traumatic transition.

Although his pledge to perpetuate the sensible policy of nonalignment toward the big powers is welcome, the new ruler's militant attitude toward Pakistan is disturbing. Any fresh attempt by Afghanistan to stir up Pakistan's restive Pathan tribesmen could provoke a dangerous international confrontation. General Daud will have more than enough to cope with at home without engaging in foolish foreign adventures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Terrorism Thwarted

Thursday's thwarted terrorist attack on an Israeli airline office in Athens should—probably won't—provoke some action in the dilatory committee on terrorism which was formally convened at the United Nations this week but shows little evidence of serious intent.

An alert El Al security guard successfully barred the lone Palestinian gunman from entering the airline's Athens office. The gunman then held and threatened to shoot seventeen hostages in a nearby hotel before he was led away by a trio of Arab diplomats to the Athens airport and probable safe refuge in the Arab world.

The ineptness of the gunman, the efficiency of El Al security and the intervention of

the Egyptian, Iraqi and Libyan ambassadors prevented what could have been a bloody tragedy. These fortuitous circumstances may not prevail, however, the next time terrorism strikes—and there will be next times unless the international community moves urgently to prevent acts of terrorism and to insure that terrorists are brought to justice.

Ironically, the most effective opposition to meaningful international action has come from Arab states that suffer the greatest embarrassment and serious diplomatic damage from the insane escapades of the Palestinian extremists. In their own interests, it is past time that Arab leaders joined the international effort to control terrorism, whatever its source.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Watergate and the Dollar

By shaking Nixon's prestige, the Watergate affair has precipitated the fall of the dollar to the point that the United States no longer has any check on the monetary manipulation it initially started. Even U.S. leaders now admit that the new exchange rates no longer reflect the price ratio between products manufactured in the United States and in the rest of the world. They are the result of panic. . . . Even the multinational companies can no longer afford to manage their treasuries with immediate profit as the only imperative. Their stocks are quoted on Wall Street. And, for the first time in U.S. history, Wall Street reacts to the value of the dollar on money markets. . . . When the dollar goes down, Wall Street goes down; when the dollar goes up, Wall Street goes up.

—Marc Ullman in L'Express (Paris).

### Food Shortages

The reversal of the world agricultural situation, due to a large extent to Soviet purchases of grains and soybeans, has been enough to shatter the deepest-rooted ideas concerning EEO farm policy. Few people a few years ago forecast possible shortages in Europe itself. The experts in Brussels long believed that the only problem was to discourage the production of "structural surpluses" and, consequently, to withdraw part of the farm lands from cultivation. This is what was proposed in a famous report not so long ago by Mr. Mansholt who, on that vital point, did not show much lucidity. The tone has somewhat changed now.

"Concerning food, especially in Europe, it is unthinkable to be dependent on countries abroad," Mr. Pompidou told the Council of Ministers on July 11. A logical opinion on the part of one of the staunchest defenders of Eurofarm, but a belated admission as far as national catering for protein substances is concerned.

Despite warnings issued for a long time by research workers of the National Institute for Agricultural Research, France has never appeared until now to be getting anxious about her foreign dependence in that field. Her carelessness compelled her every year to import a million tons of pure proteins. Both Paris and Brussels always lacked the political will to develop the cultivation of oil-seeds. . . .

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### Détente and the Nuclear Prop

The Soviet Union has spent years trying by a variety of means to drive a wedge

between the security of Western Europe and that of the United States. It has not yet achieved total success, but in the key nuclear sector the Kremlin has made home base.

From now on the détente policy pursued by a number of individual Western European countries towards the Soviet Union will be deprived of the major prop American nuclear backing has hitherto represented. The agreement between Nixon and Brezhnev must rate as a great success for the Soviet Union.

The immediate consequence of the partial severance of transatlantic strategic ties will be that Soviet conventional supremacy on the land, in the air and, before long, in the surrounding seas will pull its natural weight. What is more, the Soviet Union is busy increasing its conventional arms lead with a will and regardless of the contradiction between this arms build-up and the offers made at the same time of détente in Europe.

Now that the scales have been tilted out of balance, peace has grown less secure and the threat to it has increased in intensity even though there may be no grave danger of war.

—From Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt).

### Portugal in Africa

It must astonish many readers to know how different are Portugal's methods from those of South African white baaskop. No color bar exists in the Portuguese administration, in public places or in political life. Black officers can command white Portuguese, or half-caste. African members sit in the Legislative Councils of the provinces and are in majority in Mozambique. Africans are not debarred from the professions or from job opportunity, and the emphasis on preferment of Africans is growing stronger. The avowed aim is to produce countries in southern Africa with increasing self-government linked with Portugal only at defense and foreign affairs levels.

In the broad it must be accepted that Portugal is trying to work with its African peoples and is at a cautious pace enlarging their horizon. Economic success has been more notable in Angola, rich in minerals, than in Mozambique, where the brunt of the terrorist thrust from Zambia and Tanzania is felt. It will probably need the utmost vigilance of Dr. Caetano to prevent racial passions retarding his program for the overseas provinces. Yet Portugal's approach seems to offer far better chances than that of South Africa.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 21, 1898

NEW YORK—That the Cuban insurgents may take the field in irregular warfare against the United States troops because of their chagrin at being debarred from the administration of Santiago has been foreseen. When the Cubans begin to realize that the United States expedition is primarily taken in the interests of the United States, they will have a clear view of their destiny.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1923

CHEYENNE—Defeated for the second time in trying to see the dawn in New York and twilight the same day in San Francisco, Lieutenant Russel L. Maughan, U.S. Army Air Service, was forced to land at Rock Springs late yesterday afternoon, when only 588 miles from his goal of the Golden Gate opening into the broad Pacific. He was forced down when dripping boiling oil blew fumes in his face.



The Unraveling

## A New Fuse Burns in Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—This week's coup d'état in Afghanistan might well change the ultimate power balance in South and Southwest Asia. The Soviet position is certainly convalidated even if there is no known evidence that Moscow played any role in the ouster of King Mohammed Zahir Shah and the creation of the first Afghan republic by his cousin, Prince Mohammed Daud.

Under both sears and commissars Russian authority has been lurking gradually southward toward the Indian Ocean for a century. It has clearly aimed at weakening Afghanistan's neighbor, Pakistan, since that state was formed in 1947 when the Indian subcontinent was partitioned. Long before Moscow and New Delhi became formal allies—an arrangement that helped India smash Pakistan in the Bangladesh war—they were conducting parallel policies in Afghanistan. Both encouraged the Pathan tribes of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province to secede and Kabul happily played along.

In the first interview ever granted by any Afghan monarch, Zahir Shah told me in April, 1960 (after stifling an earlier conspiracy): "Russia is happily watching the Pakistan-Afghanistan dispute and would certainly intervene when it considers the right moment has come."

Is that moment now? There has been no suggestion that Prince Daud's push against his king (absent in Italy) was more directly connected with international affairs than the push by George Papadopoulos against Greece's King Constantine (also absent in Italy, if not by choice).

### Pakistan Target

In 1957 I had a long talk with Daud, then prime minister and an acknowledged strong man. He said (when discussing Russia): "I can assure you Afghanistan will be the very last country in the world to become Communist." That may conceivably be true but ideology is no longer the answer.

Nowadays the superpowers prefer to move quietly and indirectly when improving their positions. Yet a man has taken over in Kabul whose devotion to a policy of weakening Pakistan and removing from its authority the northwest frontier tribesmen cannot fail to please Moscow and New Delhi.

This is itself is not immoral. The Pathans have been fighting for a new deal ever since the British raj. They never joyfully accepted the status of being glued into Pakistan when London decided on Hindu-Muslim partition of India. Nor could any Kabul government oppose their desire. Afghanistan's establishment, including both the king and the man who bounced him, speak exactly the same Pushtu language as the northwest frontiersmen. But Moscow, hand in hand with New Delhi, had been encouraging Pakistan's ambition ever before that ill-conceived sectarian state was chopped apart in 1971.

Unlike the United States, which blithely became involved in the area when it godfathered the Baghdad pact (now CENTO), the Soviet Union has had a cogent, patient policy in South and Southwest Asia.

### U.S. Attitude

Sixteen years ago the Afghan foreign minister, Sardar Mohammed Na'im (incidentally Daud's brother) complained to me that Washington had turned down a

modest Afghan military shopping list when everybody else was being served in the Pentagon cafeteria. Moreover, the U.S. wouldn't even admit that Afghanistan qualified for vague guarantees under the evanescent Eisenhower doctrine. As a result, in 1955 Kabul had turned to Moscow for arms and help. Na'im made no bones about the risk. He acknowledged: "Not one land in the Middle East can erect a defense against a big modern power. This is particularly true of Afghanistan." He recalled that when Russia absorbed that central Asian buffer state, the emirate of Bokhara, in 1924, Kabul had protested. But, he added, "Objections from a small country such as Afghanistan don't count much."

Afghanistan was no democracy under King Zahir nor will it be under President Daud. What concerns the outer world is how the Afghan coup could change the Asian power balance. The answer is that probably the new dictator (which is what he surely is), backed by a Soviet-trained and Soviet-equipped army, may be expected to do all in his power to dismantle what's left of Pakistan.

This would suit India and Russia. It would scare the daylights out of the Chinese (Pakistan's ally) who are already alarmed by the Soviet-Indian alliance. It would infuriate the Shah of Iran who is determined, if necessary, to use his enormous, American-armed forces to keep rump Pakistan alive.

Whether this will be appreciated in Watergate-sodden Washington with an Asian profile lower than a worm's belly is unpredictable. But a brand new global fuse has just been lit.

## The Devalued Dollar

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—Barely four months ago, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns reported to Congress that there had been "a dramatic change" in the thinking of financiers and businessmen who formerly looked on floating rates for currencies "with horror."

Instead, he told a House banking subcommittee, the prospect of floating—where rates are set in the market place—"is rather calmly accepted, and some central bankers accept [the idea] with equanimity under current conditions."

But the pendulum has swung dramatically again: Those businessmen and bankers ready to accept floating rates a few months ago are now having serious second thoughts. Political and economic uncertainties have created a flight from the dollar. There is a boom in land, in gold, in commodities—anything but paper money.

### A Trauma

It is safe to assume that Burns himself, who was willing to go along with the idea a few months back, is now convinced that the principle of floating rates can be a menace to the economic and financial stability of the whole world.

What has happened, in a nutshell, is that the successive devaluations of the dollar, and re-

peated revaluations of other currencies—notably the West German D-mark—have created the impression that there will be a never-ending process of changing currency values.

Perhaps nothing generated as much trauma as the second devaluation of the dollar in February. "Coming on the heels of the first one, just 14 months earlier," says New York banker Robert V. Roosa, "it created shock all over the world. They wonder if it can happen again."

Or, to put it another way, the U.S. dollar, once regarded as the great symbol of the economic strength of the major power in the world, suddenly was seen as a depreciating asset that should be dumped as soon as possible.

One evidence of the lack of confidence in the dollar after the double devaluation is that many small countries began to diversify their reserves by trading dollars for D-marks.

Even relatively inexperienced American travelers on their way to Europe have been buying D-marks or Swiss francs before they leave, so that they won't be caught on their holidays with a steady loss in dollars.

At the time the major powers agreed to try a floating system in Paris last March, the D-mark was revalued by about 3 percent. But that was insufficient, and a new 5.5 percent revaluation against other European currencies proved to be necessary a couple of weeks ago. It may happen again.

Until now, the United States has displayed a casual attitude toward the sinking dollar. Under the leadership of Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz, the United States is committed to a policy of more flexibility in exchange rates, and a willingness to let the market-place make most of the economic rules.

### Trade War Peril

But there is a shift in the U.S. view, especially at the Federal Reserve. What is growing up in Washington is an intense fear that a precipitate, unchecked decline in the dollar could wreck the whole international economic system.

A cheap dollar—and it is without doubt now undervalued—makes our exports a bargain for other countries. As supplies are drained off, that makes inflation worse here. "We could even gen-

## Data-Technology Field And the Watergate

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK—The highly dramatic Watergate affair can be interpreted in many ways—but one that deserves more attention than it has thus far received is to see it as a fallout of the new information technology.

This becomes urgent after the disclosure that President Nixon's offices and telephones in the White House, Executive Office Building and Camp David were monitored by a semi-automatic system of listening devices and recording machines. The outcome of the complex Watergate affair could turn on whatever is on the tapes recorded by the Secret Service.

But the entire Watergate affair can be seen as a struggle for information. The original break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate was aimed at collecting information about rival politicians.

### Age of Xerography

The White House "plumbers group" was set up to stop information leaks. The most massive of those leaks had been the Pentagon papers. Their copying work has been impossible without modern xerography. (The disclosure of 40,000 pages of the International Business Machines Corporation's files, including much confidential information, is a private-sector analogue of the Pentagon papers.)

And the entire Watergate drama is being acted out on television before an audience of scores of millions—with enormous and as yet incalculable political, social and economic effects in this country and around the world.

The sort of political-economic explosion represented by Watergate had been feared and anticipated by those who have studied the new information process—including representatives and high officials of such corporations as the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., IBM and the Xerox Corp., whose interests are bound up in government regulation and control of the information process.

A few years ago, the Conference Board, a research organization sponsored by major business corporations, set up a study group to explore the coming social impact of the new information technology during the rest of this century.

Here are some of the "alterable futures" that the group forecasts in its 1968 working paper:

• "Political surveillance and management of human affairs by highly centralized police authorities will be made more powerful and sophisticated by advances in the information process. The pressures on privacy, the control or management of large-scale alienation, the manufacture and management of news are issues arising from the relation between advanced methods

of information and law enforcement."

• "Public hostility toward government and the information process will be present in intellectual and physical form. This derives from resentment against government and groups who are viewed as powerful and beyond the influence of the majority citizens."

• "Information is power. Political and financial competition for its possession will be apparent and tense. Information and knowledge will have greater significance in policy-making. Groups with knowledge-based power are beginning to emerge. Information as distinct from property or energy will be indicator of social wealth."

• "The ability to enter information centers and systems, the purpose of gaining unauthorized access to personal information, of biasing information, of destroying information, prompt outcries from the public and demands for regulatory safeguards from the government. Greater protection. Surveillance and propaganda will be used to discourage dissent and to create a mood that is hostile to fundamental change."

• "The public will become cynical concerning the value of information and the use of the information process in support of public policy. Politics increasingly become the management of information."

Prof. Edward L. Glaser of the Western Reserve University, served that many American institutions had in the past been structured by constraints imposed by the costs of information transmission.

### Cost Declining

"One thing we can say with absolute certainty about the information process," said P. Glaser, a member of the Conference Board panel, "is that cost, financial and social, transmitting, storing and processing a unit of information is declining and will continue to decline at a rapid rate."

The implications of this fact of declining costs are increased consumption and activity of information at the individual and organizational levels.

One result is likely to be, increase in both numbers and size of national and multinational corporations.

That corporate growth generate a tremendous amount of data. Data-processing expenditures rose from \$2.8 billion in 1960 to \$20.8 billion in 1970. From 1970 to 1980, outlays on processing—including charges for personnel, supplies, equipment and purchase, computer-related services and communication line charges—are expected to increase at a compound rate of 16 percent a year, reaching \$90 billion by 1980.

### Transmission Gain

H. I. Rommes of AT & T the study group that by the 1970s a tiny waveguide system would be capable of carrying 250,000 messages simultaneously, including voice, television, telephone and data. He said data storage file holding 15 billion coded bits of information, or two cubic inches, could be run by 0.05 watt of power, making possible an incalculable expansion in the size of readily available information.

Is this a dream or a nightmare for society? Prof. Joseph Weizenbaum of Massachusetts Institute of Technology observes: "If technology is a nightmare that appears to have its own inevitable logic to it, it is a nightmare. It is given human qualities, insight, man to deny technology prerogative to formulate questions. It is possible to human questions and to human answers."

Watergate will be a crucial of what the questions and answers will be. The answers will be found primarily in the political sphere, but they will reach every other area of the nation and each individual's life.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed on with initials, but preferential will be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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## West Germany Drops Demand To Be in Initial Troop Cuts

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT).—West Germany has stopped pressing a demand to have some of its own armed forces included in the first round of troop reductions in Central Europe to be negotiated by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact powers this fall in Vienna.

To the apparent relief of American officials, who want only U.S. and Soviet forces to be cut in any initial phase, West German Defense Minister Georg Leber has acceded to the Nixon administration's approach on the issue.

This emerged from talks concluded Wednesday by Mr. Leber with Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger and Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on

national security. A communiqué issued by Mr. Leber and Mr. Schlesinger underlined their "solidarity" on the matter of the mutual reduction of forces. Until last week, the West German had been the most vocal NATO member in pleading for inclusion of indigenous European forces in the negotiations that are due to begin Oct. 30. They had urged that along with American forces in West Germany and Soviet troops in East Germany, units of the West German Bundeswehr and East Germany's Volkarmee be eligible for cutting in the first round. U.S. officials opposed the request.

### Leber's Statement

At a press briefing after his Washington consultations, Mr. Leber said that his government had withdrawn this demand.

"I believe the Vienna talks will begin with the foreign-stationed troops," he said. "It is my understanding the stationed troops have precedence. I could imagine that after the United States and the Russians agree on a reduction of their forces, the indigenous troops could be considered and I regard this as a goal worthy of pursuit."

Asked whether he thought the first round of cuts could be completed within 12 months, he replied: "I think one year will be too short."

Since West Germany had been in the forefront of the Western allies asking for the inclusion of indigenous troops in the first reduction, the assumption in American quarters is that the other allies will now fall into line with a joint strategy of dealing first in terms of only U.S. and Soviet forces.

This would mean a reduction in the total of the 312,000 American servicemen maintained in Western Europe at a cost of \$4 billion a year, and of the 330,000-man Soviet force stationed in Eastern Europe.

### Democrats Urge Cuts

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—Democratic party policymakers in the House yesterday unanimously approved a resolution calling for a reduction during the next year of U.S. troops stationed overseas.

But the 25 members of the House Democratic Steering Committee warned against any rash action in withdrawing troops from NATO. Any decision about U.S. forces assigned to NATO should recognize the importance of NATO to the security of the United States and Europe, the resolution said.

## Stewardesses Sue U.S. Airline Over Weight

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP).—Stewardesses of United Airlines filed suit in federal court yesterday against the airline's weight standards, calling them "arbitrary and discriminatory" and a violation of their civil rights.

A spokesman for the Steward and Stewardess Division of the Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA) said the airline requires stewardesses to keep their weight below a maximum on a height-weight chart.

For example, the spokesman said, a girl 5 feet 4 must weigh no more than 125 pounds and faces disciplinary action and eventual firing if her weight goes above that.

Stewardesses normally are weighed every three months, the spokesman added, but if a stewardess's weight gets up to within three pounds of the maximum, she is weighed monthly until the weight goes down.

Kelly Rusek, vice-president of the ALPA division, said federal law requires flight attendants on airlines "for but one purpose—to ensure the safety of their passengers," and added:

"Our position is that if a stewardess doesn't live up to airline weight standards, this has nothing to do with her ability to save lives."

The statement said Britain had "not made the slightest effort" to implement UN resolutions calling for the decolonization of Gibraltar. It called on Mr. Waldheim to demand that Britain should comply with these resolutions at once.

Spain has said its claims to Gibraltar cannot be renounced and Britain has refused to hand it over against the wishes of its 5,000 inhabitants. In a referendum held in September, 1969, the Gibraltarians voted overwhelmingly to remain under British rule.

Humphrey Asks End To U.S.-Swedish Rift

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—Congress was asked today by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., to support a resumption of normal U.S. diplomatic relations with Sweden.

The former vice-president introduced legislation designed to pressure the administration to reestablish normal ties. Relations between the two countries became strained last August when Swedish officials criticized the U.S. bombing of Indochina. The U.S. ambassador in Stockholm left his post and no move was made to replace him.

Sweden has not replaced its envoy in Washington who, retired Lt. The United States indicated that a replacement would not be welcome.



NO SPEEDING AND NO WHISTLES—Miami patrolwoman Gayle Jackson, who's been walking the beat for 14 months, has just graduated to a motorcycle this week, thus making her Dade County's first female motorcycle cop, and maybe even the first in the nation.

## 74 Are Named in Greek Plot In Indictment Filed in Athens

ATHENS, July 20 (Reuters).—Seventy-four Greeks, including three former cabinet ministers and officers of the armed forces, were charged today with plotting to overthrow the army-backed government and restore King Constantine to the throne.

Authoritative sources reported last night that former Premier Constantine Karamanlis was one of those charged. The indictment was issued by the investigator of the military judiciary, Gregory Skekias, who conducted a two-month preliminary investigation following the discovery of a naval mutiny in May.

The indictment charged former Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tossas, former Defense Minister Petros Gavrielidis, former Interior Minister Christopher Stratos and a few other politicians of having participated in the plot.

### Other Defendants

The other defendants are mainly navy officers on active duty, most of them high-ranking, six force officers and retired navy officers.

The indictment was submitted to the military commander of Athens. The discovery of the mutiny precipitated the abolition of the monarchy in Greece on June 1.

The indictment claimed that Mr. Averoff-Tossas admitted his role as political adviser to the mutineers and outlined his efforts to persuade Mr. Karamanlis to assume political responsibility for the plot.

### Paris Encounter

Mr. Averoff-Tossas was quoted in the indictment as having said in a deposition that he had met Mr. Karamanlis in Paris but the former premier appeared reluctant because he did not believe the navy mutiny would succeed.

Mr. Karamanlis is quoted in the indictment of having said to Mr. Averoff-Tossas that "after the royalist coup on Dec. 13, 1969, I do not believe there exists the possibility of solving the problem through a revolutionary act."

On Dec. 13, 1969, King Constantine staged his unsuccessful counter-coup against the present regime. The king is in exile in Paris.

## Plea by Kahane In Israeli Court

JERUSALEM, July 20 (UPI).—The leader of the Jewish Defense League, Meir Kahane, pleaded not guilty in district court today to charges of conspiring to murder and kidnap foreign officials in the United States.

Kahane admitted writing four letters and one cable on which the government has based its conspiracy charges but said their contents did not constitute a crime.

The rabbi, who is free on 100,000 pound bail, said Monday he had written to JDL members in the United States several months ago proposing that they blow up the now-empty Iraqi Embassy in Washington to dramatize the plight of Iraqi Jewry.

"We admit to writing the letters as is stated in the charge sheet, but Rabbi Kahane denies his guilt in the crime of which he is accused," Kahane's lawyer told the judge.

## Allon Has Recovered From Heart Attack

TEL AVIV, July 20 (UPI).—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon suffered a mild heart attack 22 days ago and left the hospital today after recuperation, his doctors said.

Mr. Allon, 54, was pronounced in good health by Prof. Henry Neufeld, director of the Heart Institute at Tel Hashomer Hospital. The deputy premier, who is also the education and culture minister, entered Tel Hashomer on June 28.

## Soldier and Militiaman Killed In Ulster; IRA Vengeance Seen

BELFAST, July 20 (UPI).—An explosion killed a British soldier and a militiaman was slain today in a new outbreak of violence along the border, the army said. Two other men were wounded.

The deaths raised the toll to 850 persons killed in four years of violence among Protestants, Roman Catholics and British security forces.

Maj. Richard Jarman, 37, who was married and had four children, died and another soldier was seriously injured when they triggered a suspected boobytrap in a County Armagh cottage along the border with the Irish Republic this afternoon, an army spokesman said.

The patrol also came under fire from five armed men who fled across the border. Police in the Irish Republic who had arrived at the scene arrested the men, he said.

Earlier today cruising gunmen ambushed and killed a militiaman in south Armagh and wounded a second in Kesh, a remote village near the western border of the province.

Army sources said the cause of the explosion was still being investigated, but that it was believed all three attacks were launched by the Irish Republican Army in retaliation for the arrest of 18 IRA men in army raids yesterday.

Among those arrested was Gerry Adams, who headed the army's list of most wanted men. The police said the militiaman, Sydney Watt, 38, was ambushed and killed as he was on his way home in south Armagh, 30 miles south of Belfast. The second militiaman was shot by passing gunmen as he stood in his back garden in Kesh.

The police said the gunmen fired more than 22 shots at Mr. Watt, a married Protestant.

"It looks like a straight case of retaliation by the IRA," one officer said.

An army spokesman accused Mr. Adams, known locally as the "gray ghost," of being the mastermind behind the latest IRA campaign and part in line to assume overall leadership of the outlawed organization.

He was arrested in the Catholic Falls Road district of Belfast along with IRA officers Brendan Hughes, 32, and Tom Cahill, the 38-year-old brother of the jailed IRA veteran, Joe Cahill, as they were eating dinner yesterday.

The army raids, the heaviest in almost a year, were said to have shattered the IRA's command structure in Northern Ireland, the spokesman said.

## U.S. Turbojet On Test Run Hits Freight; 10 Hurt

MONTREAL, July 20 (AP).—A four-car freight train undergoing tests for the U.S. Amtrak system and a Canadian freight train collided west of here today, injuring 10 persons, including seven Americans.

The injured Americans were railroad officials aboard the test train, which burst into flames after impact. None of the injuries were serious and most of the victims were treated at a hospital.

A Canadian National Railways spokesman said the Amtrak train, consisting of five cars, was on a test run from Montreal to Brockville, Ontario, when the accident occurred.

"Our reports are that one of our express freight trains was making a turn into a yard when it was sideswiped by the Amtrak train," the CNR spokesman said. "The Amtrak train was derailed, burst into flames and was almost destroyed in the resulting blaze," the police said.

A spokesman for United Aircraft, which manufactures the passenger train, estimated the damage at \$2 million. Amtrak last year announced plans to buy two turbojets.

## Iceland Gunboat, U.K. Ship Collide

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 20 (UPI).—A British frigate and an Icelandic gunboat collided early this morning inside Iceland's disputed 50-mile fishing limit. Each side blamed the other for the incident, the latest in the "cod war."

Statements by the Royal Navy and the Icelandic Coast Guard agreed only that the frigate Arctura and the gunboat Odinn collided off Iceland's west coast shortly after midnight GMT.

But while a British Navy spokesman said the gunboat "rammed" the frigate, the coast guard in Reykjavik said the frigate ignored sound signals and prevented "free sailing" for the Odinn and finally hit it in the side.

There were no injuries and apparently only minor damage to the ships.

## France, Hungary Agree On Wider Cooperation

BUDAPEST, July 20 (UPI).—The premiers of France and Hungary agreed to extend cooperation between their two countries in every possible field, the Hungarian news agency, MTI, said today.

French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer concluded a two-day visit to Hungary earlier today and went to Sofia for talks with Bulgarian leaders. A joint communiqué issued here today said France and Hungary had agreed to intensify trade and industrial cooperation.

## Tour de France Bicycle Racers Cowed, Delayed

BRIVE, France, July 20 (UPI).—French cattle breeders and farmers delayed the departure of today's 18th leg of the Tour de France for nearly an hour by blocking the road to protest what they called low wholesale meat prices.

The demonstrators clogged the road in this city of central France's cattle raising country, delaying the departure of the 36 bicycle racers for the 136-mile leg to Clermont-Ferrand.

## France Wins EEC Battle On Pollution

Plan's Down Grading Is Secured by Paris

BRUSSELS, July 20 (Reuters).—France won a victory over its Common Market partners here early today when the environment ministers of member states adopted a carefully worded declaration establishing a community anti-pollution policy.

The ministers had argued for hours over a French demand that they accept the environment improvement proposals as representatives of their governments meeting within the framework of the market's Council of Ministers.

The other member states wanted the ministers to accept the proposals as the Council of Ministers, the decision-making body. The French won, and the usual "resolution" to accept proposals was downgraded to become a "declaration."

The decision was made after midnight at the end of a meeting that began at 10 a.m. yesterday. Council sources said when the meeting began that there was broad agreement among member states to accept the proposals put forward by the Common Market's Executive Commission.

The EEC proposal is essentially an outline and calls for detailed steps to be taken only after experts can establish permissible levels of various pollutants.

However, it says that enough is already known about some pollutants—lead and mercury, for example—for provisional standards to be set immediately.

It calls for special studies on materials especially harmful to the environment, particularly petroleum, tar, plastic containers and industrial and animal wastes.

## Britain to Install New Tax System In 4 to 5 Years

LONDON, July 20 (NYT).—The British government will introduce a new structure of taxation that includes a negative income tax and links tax collection closely to relief and social programs.

The system, called tax credit, was adopted by a parliamentary committee on which all parties were represented and was announced in the House of Commons yesterday by Anthony Barber, the chancellor of the Exchequer. It will take between four and five years to put into effect, although legislation will be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

In social terms, perhaps the most important change is that the new system will replace the Family Income Supplement, which is relief payments to the poor, who have to show their need for it by submitting to a humiliating "means test."

Three Labor party members of the committee that made the recommendations found fault with the system and wrote minority reports, although the party is on record as favoring negative income tax.

Barbara Castle, a former Labor cabinet minister, said that most of the £1.3 billion that the system would pay out in benefits annually would go to those with above-average incomes.

She saw the plan as doing little to redistribute income more fairly and said a government-enforced minimum wage would do more for the poor.

## Peron Reported In Ill Health; Vote Set Sept. 23

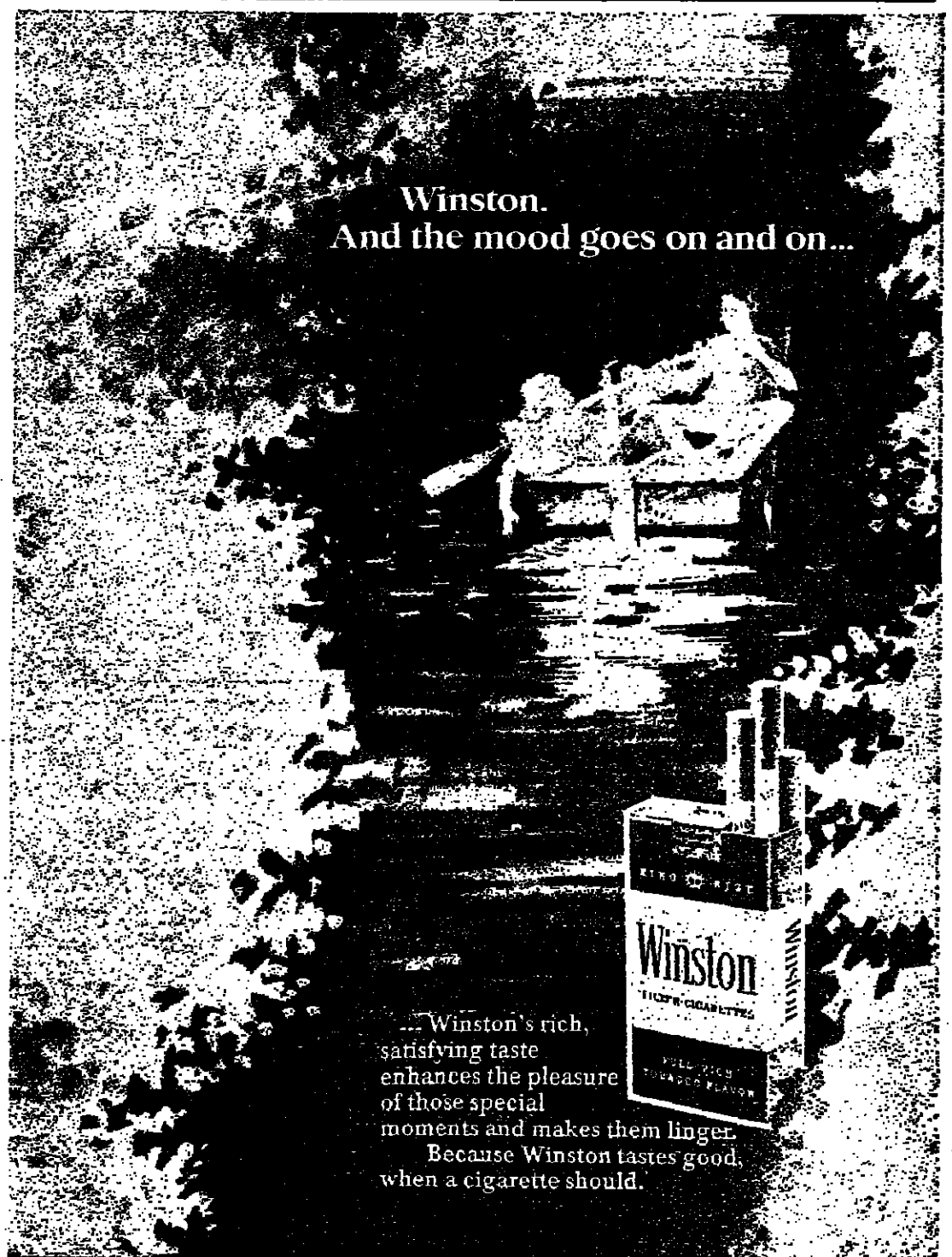
BUENOS AIRES, July 20 (Reuters).—The health of former Argentine President Juan D. Peron, 77, has deteriorated during the last few days, parliamentary sources said here yesterday. Late last month, shortly after Gen. Peron returned here after nearly 18 years of exile, he was reported by his aides to be suffering from influenza. Since then he has been visited almost daily by a heart specialist in his suburban villa, from which he seldom emerges.

Today, new presidential elections were set for Sept. 23, with Oct. 12 as the day for the winner and his vice-president to take office.

Last Friday, in a television speech, Gen. Peron implied that he would accept the presidency again if elected, "if God gives me health." After his stand-in, Hector Campora, resigned as president to allow new elections to be held.

## Fire on Aeroflot Plane

LONDON, July 20 (Reuters).—Fire engines raced to meet a Russian Aeroflot Tu-104 airliner when it landed at London's Heathrow airport today after the pilot reported a suspected fire in the undercarriage. The plane landed safely and the fire was quickly extinguished.









## ART MARKET— Reasonableness Takes Its Toll

By Soren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Record-breaking sales within the past three weeks of old masters and Victorian art have given the impression that, on the whole, the market has never been better, at least in London. But Sotheby's sale of Japanese art Tuesday shows, on the contrary, that a flourishing category may mire down in "reasonableness."

The works sold were part of the Henri Vever collection, probably one of the best ever formed in the field and certainly one of the most famous. They consisted of lacquerwork, currently enjoying great popularity, and *tsubos* or sword guards, which are still more popular. The sale attracted a big audience, including many dealers from Japan. Yet, prices were remarkable by their modestness.

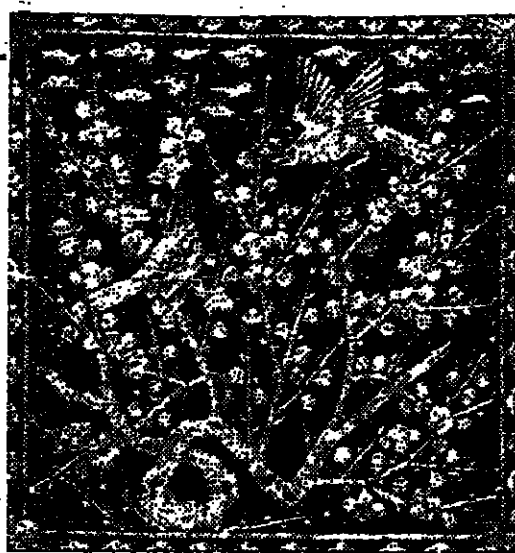
The most popular of all types of lacquerworks, late 18th-century of early 19th-century *tsubos* (medicine boxes), did not elicit much enthusiasm. For example, a very pretty, unsigned *tsubo*, decorated with bamboo trees beautifully done in gold, was knocked down at £170 to Robertson of Midland. It might have fetched 30 to 50 percent more at a Paris sale.

Some high prices were paid, but for works so outstanding as to make money hardly significant. There was, for example, a fantastic *tsubo*, decorated with the "hundred poets" motif (tiny seated figures in five horizontal rows with a minute and beautiful inscription above each figure). The gold, red and black color scheme was set off by a subtle gold ground. A long and important signature enhanced the value and \$800 was not a big price for this *tsubo*. The successful bidder was E. A. Wragham of London. Cheaper yet was an *inro*, signed Jokai. A ground of swirling, gold waves and a flight of cranes in gold relief made it a miniature masterpiece. It was sold for \$230.

After such masterpieces had failed to go above the "ordinary" price level, it was hardly to be expected that the traditionally disfavored pieces of the earlier period (from the 16th or 17th centuries) would sell very well.

A striking example was a fine, *tsuribako* (a writing box), decorated with two standing cranes in gold and pearly low relief on a dark speckled ground, probably dating to the 17th century. Bon Dale was the buyer at £230. Very cheap too was a large circular box and cover decorated with two tan herons in pearly low relief on a dark ground. It could be dated to the Momoyama period (1573-1615) and was probably made during the 16th century. The London Gallery, a misleading name for a Tokyo dealer, bought it for £200.

A few minutes later came what I thought was one of the three or four finest lacquer boxes the Momoyama period—but it was not in perfect condition. Decorated with stylized pine trees, it was bought for £200 by Bluet of London.



Korean box which sold for £2,500.

The main reason that early lacquerwork is low in price is that most of it is not very well preserved. The gold is often worn and fine scratches are to be seen on the lacquer surface.

All the big prices were given for late-period *tsubos*. A very remarkable box decorated with a landscape showing a small Shinto shrine, with the various minute details done in a variety of lacquer techniques and endless nuances of shimmering gold and pearly, fetched £1,000. The buyer was again Bluet of London.

The one impressive figure—£2,500—was given for a Korean box (38 centimeters square). The lid decorated with birds perched on the branches of flowering plum trees and bamboo, was slightly shabby. But Korea holds a special fascination for the Japanese, who were introduced to Korean culture along with the advent of Buddhism in the 7th century. The London Gallery got the box.

This high price incidentally confirms that the low bids for other wares were not due to a cash shortage. A great deal of money was spent on the sword guards. One iron sword guard, with details in gold, rose to \$800—the successful bidder being a Japanese.

How is one to account for these "reasonable" price levels in view of all the recent record-breaking in other sectors of the art market? There are two equally plausible explanations. One is that Japanese wares are not normally bought by speculators. These dealers and collectors who constitute the usual market are in no particular hurry to dump currency.

The other possible explanation is that this was a collection in the true sense, formed by one man, now long dead, with reserve prices—if there were any—geared to real market values and not to speculation. In this sense, it may be said that the Henri Vever sale establishes a genuine price chart in the field of Japanese lacquerwork and iron sword guards, a price chart unaffected by speculative excitement over objects d'art of the greatest quality.



Detail from Paul Delvaux's "Nymphs Bathing," a 1933 work.

## The Rich Universe of Paul Delvaux

By Rona Dobson

KNOX, Belgium (IHT).—This year's big summer exhibition (to Sept. 2) at the Knoke Casino pays tribute to Belgian artist Paul Delvaux with an impressive collection of his work from the 1930s on. They come from private collections and museums in Belgium, France, Britain and the States.

Delvaux himself lives in this sequestered town, in a villa among the dunes, and the ocean is a part of many of his pictures. But his favorite backgrounds by far are architecturally structured townscapes with elements from classical antiquity. He acknowledges Ingres and Chirico as his two main influences and there is an unmistakable patina of neo-classic style in his work.

Inevitably Paul Delvaux has been correlated into the surrealist canon, groomed as the Grand Old Man of Belgian surreal art by

### Art in Belgium

virtue of his 76 years and accumulated laurels. Yet he himself has doubts about being thus classified, denies any group affiliations and insists he has always worked alone.

Often the surrealist imagination seems to be missing from compositions obsessively built around bare bodies. The paraded flesh, for all the painstaking detail, is little more than prime matter, covering a network of bones and unwaveringly surmounted by empty, narcissistic faces.

A Denial

The painter himself affirms the absence of erotic intention and vigorously denies that his work has any roots in Freudian dreams. His any roots in Freudian dreams.

The Delvaux universe is usually predictable, with sleepwalking nude women, the occasional nude boy and sometimes a group of respectfully clad males looking on. The men are given real faces, reputed to be portraits of the painter's friends, in contrast to the blank-eyed female nudes. Yet the handsomely colored, richly textured paintings do sometimes speak of a pervading sense of unease.

For instance, in "Forest Station," the dark trees press in on a lonely train and a white station house. The only human figures are two small girls watching the train. The glow of station lanterns, a glimmer of light behind drawn blinds in the train and a gleam of sky beyond the trees seem to keep the forest at bay. The tracks lead into dark recesses, the engine stands isolated and ready to advance. This is a haunting scene with the pull of fascination and fear.

Stations, trains and trains are as much a Delvaux signature as classical columns, Victorian-Gothic station buildings, open-

plete with clock and potted plants are frequent backdrops for Delvaux nudes. But perhaps the real clue to the compulsions behind the elaborate paintings are the skeletons that sit strolling, posture alongside the dreaming women, a reminder that beauty is only skin deep.

### Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, July 20 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"*Okla. Crude*," directed by Stanley Kramer from a screenplay by Marc Norman and starring George C. Scott, Faye Dunaway, John Mills and Jack Palance, got a favorable review from Vincent Canby. "*Okla. Crude*" is Stanley Kramer, the director-producer, working very hard—doing his damndest, as a matter of fact—to entertain us with the kind of fiction that some people used to write with such an easy touch that cliché was gentled into something approaching true style. Kramer's approach to sheer entertainment, as it is to important and timely subjects, is rather pleasing. It is not really solemn. Still, compared to his other recent films, "*Okla. Crude*" comes very close to being refreshing—a medium-big and bawling adventure film. The story is set in the Oklahoma oil fields some time before World War I.

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## ART IN PARIS— A Painter Who Knew His Own Limitations

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—Gaston Chassaï was a totally unclassifiable artistic phenomenon. Born in 1910, the son of an itinerant French cobbler, he had his fill of school at the age of 13 and began an apprenticeship first as a cook's assistant, then as a saddle-maker and finally as a cobbler too. He stuck to this last trade throughout much of his life. In 1938 he came to Paris and stayed with his brother who lived in the same building as the artist Otto Freundlich and his wife. Both took an interest in him and encouraged him to draw. Thus, in 1937, began his artistic activity.

The retrospective devoted to his work at the Musée National d'Art Moderne (19 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to Aug. 27) includes nearly 200 works by him, and reveals him as an utterly original, independent, uncivilized, caustic, witty, wily, sharply and unintellectually lucid being who was taken for a crank most of his life. He was quite defenseless in style as "modern" as Picasso. Totems, which people mostly tend to take for a sign of imbecility.

His work is not naïf. Dubuffet, whose friend he was, called it art brut and he himself describes his style as "modern rustic." Totems, paintings, collages, drawings all bear the same unmistakable imprint. Chassaï again points out his originality in this respect, remarking that "most self-taught

painters have tried to paint in the academic style."

His work is playful, it is also repetitious because it is a response to a need that does not vary. Formally, there is a stylistic evolution between 1937 and his death in 1963, but the spirit of his painting is remarkably constant. He was often his own best critic, and his letters to his friends are full of intelligent insights: "I wanted harmony at all costs, despite my incompetence at drawing and my ill-assorted palette. Taking art lessons was out of the question. I was dead broke and had no prospect of a scholarship. . . . As I could only render objects stiffly with my rudimentary drawing, I would sometimes accustom myself to the worst of my drawing was, the less it partook of the stiffness of the apprentice draftsman."

He also had his opinion of art lovers, and expressed it in his first letter to Camille Gullibert, a schoolteacher who had taken an interest in his work and whom he was to marry two years later: "When I was told that a person who was interested in my production wanted to meet me, I was on my guard. I thought I was going to meet somebody bizarre, a bit of a nut. I am always on my guard with people who are interested in art. I prefer less complicated people."

Chassaï's life was not a happy



Gaston Chassaï's "Bete, Oiseaux et Serpents," painted in 1935.

one, except when he was painting. He could not wear the standard mask of conventional life, yet his whole work, as some points out in the catalogue, is a play with masks. But a mask, quite ambiguously, conceals quite as much as it strives to express. This fine balance between concealing and revealing is something that Chassaï played with ambiguously all his life. Socially he defined himself as a working class man, yet his outlook did not

fit into the pattern one could expect from a working man and he was perfectly aware of this. "Each man has his own elegance, and it is not only because I am poor or practical minded that I remain faithful to the clothes of a working man. It also suits my taste. My taste, too, quite often caused me to choose my friends among farm laborers: a break with my origins would anyway have been inelegant. (I have been described as) a popular dandy,

which rather contradicts those who felt that a cobbler doesn't express himself as I do." The limitations of his art are obvious, and so is its impact. What makes it on the whole quite remarkable is Chassaï's exceptional ability to grasp the essential problems it entailed, to understand his own limitations and know how to use them in order to express a touching, irritating, agonized and unsentimental perception of life.

## Around London Galleries

Terry Stet, Grabowski Gallery, 34 Sloane Ave., London, SW3, to July 28.

The two main paintings in this show of recent works are "Sisley, Marconi" and "Thunderball (Amnistia)." They illustrate two extremes of contemporary sensibility—the Sisley/Marconi piece being a massive mind/landscape triggered by the terrain around Laverock Point, where Sisley painted, and whence Marconi sent his first radio messages. "Thunderball" is an abstract design derived from an Amnistia carpet design. "I look at it at my piece of Thunderball carpet as an artist looks at a still life." The other oils and sketches are with one exception related to these two master works.

Paul Fuller, Craft Gallery, 178 Kensington Church St., London, W8, to July 28.

This is the first London show of a young painter whose work has surreal and metaphysical overtones. His technique is not always commensurate with his complex ideas; but there are enough good paintings to give one confidence in his future.

John Kiki, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Square, London, W8, to Aug. 4. It is rare that a young painter has such certainty about his ideas and his way of expressing them as has this Greek Cypriot, who has lived and trained in England since childhood. Owing some of their decorative enjoyment and color to Matisse, but with a richness of texture quite extraordinary in a contemporary, his work portrays people and animals in movement; makes

subtle references to past masters—Poussin and Tintoretto for example. Kiki involves the spectator in his paintings in an intensely humanist fashion. This is his first one-man show. His contribution to this year's Royal Academy Summer Exhibition is one of its highlights, too.

Student Work from the School of Fine Art, Kingston Polytechnic, Galleries Lanson, 57 Jermyn St., London, SW1, to July 28.

The Kingston students show their unmistakable British ascendancy, but it is good to see that they have chosen the strongest and best in the British tradition as their examples. Eighteen painters and six sculptors are represented here; among the best works are Jill Hayman's small mixed media compositions; Anna Bannerman's large landscape and her two fine engravings; paintings by Linda Palmer, Malcolm Seers, Francis Andrews and Julia Benwell; a wood and ceramic sculpture by Susan Gill; and ceramic sculpture by Rosemary van de Linde and Andrew Topliss.

Germaine Richter 1904-1959, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies St., London, W1, through August. This fine retrospective evokes personal memories, for Germaine Richter was my first sculpture teacher. Looking at the insect people, the great chess pieces, "Don Quixote," "Traumachy," the lovers, one so clearly hears the workmanlike advice and sees once more the busy workmanlike, sensible hands ceaseless in motion.

Henry Moore, Fischer Fine Art,

30 King St., St. James's, London, SW1, through August.

This exhibition of Moore's complete graphic work 1931-1972 is timed to coincide with the publication in Geneva of the catalogue raisonné of that work. The quantity—nearly 200 prints—and variety (woodcuts, lithographs, etchings, aquatints, color-prints, engravings, dry point) are astonishing, especially in the light of the concurrent sculpture.

Philip Connard, R.A., Orleans House Gallery, Twickenham, to Sept. 3.

The subway ride on the District Line to Richmond, and the short walk along the Thames side, is amply repaid at the sight of this enchanting collection of the work of a much neglected English landscapist, Philip Connard (1876-1958). Visitors have the bonus of the adjoining Octagon Room, an early 18th-century creation of

James Gibbs (architect of St. Martin's in the Fields), which contains some of the finest gilded decoration in Europe, by the Italian masters Bagutti and Artari.

Richard III, National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London, WC2, to Oct. 7. This sumptuous exhibition illustrative of the life and times of King Richard III, researched

and catalogued by Dr. Pamela Tudor-Craig, should go far to correct the impression, created, said to say, by William Shakespeare, of the king as a hunchbacked monster notorious for smothering the little princes in the Tower. Most dramatic among the relics is a fragment of painted silk, the remains of a banner said to have been carried at the Battle of Bosworth (1485).

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 21-22, 1973

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(Continued on Page 18)



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BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 21-22, 1973

FINANCE

Page 9

## Britain Hikes Bank Rate to 9 From 7.5%

### Move Follows Steps To Bolster Sterling

LONDON, July 20 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England's minimum lending rate rose by a massive 1.3 percentage points to 9 percent today on the heels of steps taken yesterday by the bank to firm interest rates.

The unexpectedly large jump appeared virtually certain to be followed quickly by a rise in the base lending rate of commercial banks from the current level of 8 percent.

The central bank rate, the lowest rate at which it will make loans to London discount houses, is tied to the average discount rate at the weekly treasury bill tender.

The average rate rose today to 8.37% from 6.94% percent last week.

The rise in the bank rate reduces the minimum lending rate to its January peak. The increase follows two moves designed to prop up the declining value of sterling by raising short-term interest rates. The bank tightened money by directing commercial banks to set aside about \$200 million in special deposits and also eliminated the requirement that discount houses hold at least half of their assets in public sector debt.

The latter requirement had often forced the discount houses to bid aggressively for treasury bills simply to maintain the required amount of public sector debt in their portfolios, which tended to keep treasury bill rates at an artificially low level.

By forcing domestic interest rates higher, the authorities are aiming at deterring people from taking money out of London for investment elsewhere and at attracting further funds into sterling as well as curbing inflation.

On the London Stock Exchange, gilt-edged government bonds, down as much as \$1 prior to the announcement, recovered somewhat, indicating that at least some quarters had anticipated an even steeper rise than occurred.

The pound strengthened on the foreign exchange market with sterling quoted at \$2.3390-54 shortly after the announcement, up from \$2.3345-50 shortly before.

## Earnings Climb At 2 U.K. Banks

LONDON, July 20 (AP-DJ).—Two leading U.K. banks reported sharply higher earnings today for the half-year ended June 30.

Lloyds Bank profits rose 82.8 percent from the year ago period to \$29.51 million, or 21.87 pence a share.

Directors attributed the increase to the greater proportion of enlarged resources deployed in advances to customers and higher interest rates, notwithstanding a significant rise in operating costs.

Net profits at Midland Bank rose 52.5 percent to \$26.41 million, or 27.2 pence a share from the \$17.32 million, or 17.9 pence a share in the year-earlier period.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Hoboken Publishes Warning

Metallurgical Hoboken-Overpeit, the Belgian nonferrous metals firm, warns that this year's profit will be seriously affected by what it calls excessive salary rises, the increasingly heavy cost of pollution control and the cost of a strike last February. Nonferrous metal prices have firmed since the start of the year and activity has picked up strongly in all the company's units, Hoboken says in a half-yearly progress report. But "the improvement in results will be seriously affected by continuation of the excessive upward trend for salaries, the cost of the February strike and the increasing heavy expenditures arising from the active protection of the environment," it states.

### U.S. Soviet Scientists in Joint Study

The U.S. Interior Department has completed negotiations with Soviet scientists for a joint research on an experimental method of generating electricity. The joint effort is aimed at overcoming several breakdowns in the world's first plant still in the experimental stage in Moscow.

Most U.S. research in the field has been at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Arco Corp. and the University of Tennessee. The process has already shown considerably greater efficiency than conventional steam generating

plants, U.S. officials say. Also, the system has the added advantages of using no water and allowing for the burning of high sulfur coal, disliked because of its polluting characteristics on burning. In the new process, the sulfur is consumed in the intense heating procedure.

### U.S. Fund Redemptions Decline

U.S. mutual fund net redemption in June dropped more than \$100 million from the May level to \$45.4 million, the Investment Company Institute reports. Redemption for the latest month dropped to a 18-month low with shareholders cashing in \$348.6 million, down from the May figure of \$445.9 million. Sales for June increased to \$303.1 million from \$284.6 million in May. The ratio of cash and equivalents to assets in June rose to 8.7 percent.

### Volvo Plans U.S. Plant

Volvo, the Swedish auto maker, has told the U.S. Department of Commerce that it intends to build a U.S. assembly plant. Leonard Woodcock, president of the union, is to visit Sweden Aug. 9 at the invitation of Volvo officials to discuss the project and to view the company's experiments in "humanizing" the assembly line. A Volvo spokesman said the company has examined possible sites in Virginia and said a decision is expected in September.

### But Final Form Likely to Be Different

## EEC Details Plan for Controlling Mergers

By Robert Porinsky

BRUSSELS, July 20 (AP-DJ).—EEC competition commissioner Albert Borschette announced today details of the commission's major new proposal for powers to control multinational mergers.

He said he hoped the Council of Ministers would accept the plan in time to go into effect Jan. 1, 1975.

The proposal would give the commission the power to stop mergers that "hinder effective competition" in the EEC, except for those involving small firms or furthering a priority community objective. Major mergers would have to give three months advance notice. If the commission opened an investigation, it would have to be completed within nine months.

Reactions to the draft by the member governments have been mixed. Mr. Borschette said West Germany (with a tougher domestic law of its own) and Britain are relatively favorable.

Italy (with no domestic competition law) and France can be considered the main opponents. But, he said, recent conversations with government, industry and labor officials made him more optimistic than he was earlier this year that a merger-control regulation would be adopted before too long.

He confessed, though, that he did not know how Italy's fundamental opposition might be overcome.

The 21 articles of the merger control plan can be summarized as follows:

• Concentrations among firms are banned when they produce or enhance "the power to hinder effective competition" in the Common Market, or a substantial part of it. At least one EEC firm must be involved and inter-EEC trade affected. (U.S. and other foreign firms acquiring EEC units thus would be covered.)

• Competition hindrance is to

be judged on, among other things, whether suppliers and consumers have a choice, the extent of the financial and economic power of the participants (a reference to conglomerate acquisitions), the structure of the market affected and supply-demand trends.

• Exempted from the rule would be mergers in which the firms participating had combined sales of less than 200 million units of account (\$240 million) and less than 25 percent of the market in any member state. Also exempt would be mergers that are "indispensable to the attainment of an objective which is given priority treatment in the common interest of the community."

• Concentration is defined as acquiring "control" of one or more companies, so that it is possible to determine how the acquired firm shall operate. (Thus, share-purchase operations would be covered even if a legal merger were not carried out.)

Subject to Appeal  
A commission decision on a merger is subject to appeal only to the EEC Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

On the key question of prior notification of mergers, the commission proposed that firms with combined annual sales of 1 billion units of account (\$1.2 billion), including the turnover of parents and subsidiaries, be obliged to notify their intention to the commission and wait three months before implementing it. (Industry has objected to this requirement.)

During those three months, the commission can open an anti-trust proceeding, and if it does not the merger would be considered approved.

Billion-unit firms acquiring those with sales of less than 30 million units (\$36 million) are exempt from the notification rule. But they and other firms

with combined sales of more than 200 million units, or 25 percent of a national market, still are liable to commission regulation. For banks, notification is required if total assets exceed 10 billion units (\$12 billion). For insurance companies, the minimum is 1 billion units of annual premium income.

Provides for Fines  
There also are provisions empowering the commission to request information from firms and investigate company documents in their home offices. Fines are provided for failure to comply with the various rules ranging up to 1 million units for failing to notify a merger and 10 percent of the assets involved in "an unlawful concentration."

If, as frequently happens in Britain, one company buys shares of another in the market to obtain a controlling interest, the merger rules would apply, Wilhelm Schlöder, the commission's director-general for competition, said.

The draft was shown to high-level representatives of EEC governments earlier this month. Mr. Borschette said that although none of the officials was "enthusiastic" about it, only one country (Italy) voiced outright opposition. He noted there was support in the European parliament for such a regulation and it had promised to give its advice on the proposal by November, an unusually quick action. The advice is required before the Council of Ministers act on the plan. In the meantime, a study group of government officials is likely to be set up.

If past experience is any guide, the commission proposal is likely to be altered substantially before it is accepted by the ministers.

## Key Fed Rate Is Expected To Be Lifted

### Discount Rate Already At Record 7 Percent

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP-DJ).—Pressures are growing for another boost in the Federal Reserve discount rate, the fee charged on loans to member commercial banks.

The key rate was boosted to a record 7 percent from 6 1/2 percent less than three weeks ago, but analysts said sharp increases in other short-term interest rates made that level unrealistic.

Speculation over a discount rate change mounted as money market rates surged, pushing yields on a number of short-term instruments to record levels.

Among the key developments yesterday were gains ranging from about 1/8 to 1/4 of a percentage point on treasury bill rates as some small banks paid as much as 10 percent on negotiable certificates of deposits due in 90 days. At the same time, an 8 1/2 percent prime rate initiated early this week became almost industrywide.

Fuel was added to the speculation about an imminent increase in the discount rate by Federal Reserve's weekly banking statistics, which showed the nation's money supply continued to grow at what one analyst called a "break-neck" pace.

The figures also showed that the rate on federal funds—uncommitted reserves banks lend each other—averaged a record 10.22 percent in the week ended Wednesday.

The money supply averaged a seasonally-adjusted \$363.9 billion in the four weeks ended July 11, representing an annual rate of growth of 10.6 percent in the latest statistical quarter. The money supply is the total of private demand deposits, plus cash in the public hands. It is considered a key economic determinant, whose growth rate over long periods should not much exceed 6 percent, economists generally hold.

A discount rate increase in itself would not have any direct effect on the money supply, but it would heighten the psychological pressure to help stem credit demand.

The Fed already has put out the "unwelcome mat" to many banks borrowing at the discount window, and with banks forced to obtain reserves from other banks, the rate on federal funds has rocketed. Such funds traded in the 10 1/2 to 11 percent range yesterday. Furthermore, the Fed gave only "token support," as one dealer put it, in injecting new funds into the banking system.

## U.S. Forecasts Substantial Cut In Trade Deficit

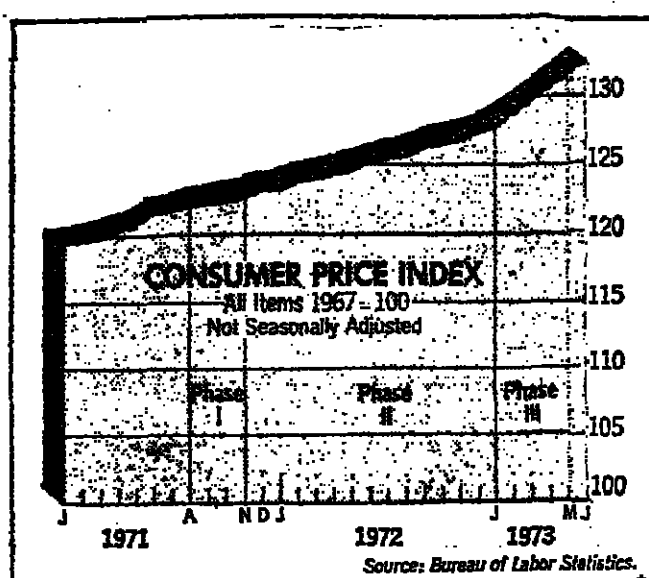
WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI).—The Commerce Department predicted today that the nation's trade deficit this year will narrow to between \$2 billion and \$4 billion from the \$8.3 billion deficit in 1972.

In its magazine Commerce Today, the department says exports will rise about 30 percent this year compared with an average annual growth of 8 percent between 1969 and 1972. Imports are expected to rise more than 20 percent, the department said.

The magazine explained that the improved outlook was predicated on the positive effects of the exchange rate changes of the past two years, the resulting heavy foreign demand for U.S. farm products, and the most widespread economic boom overseas since the early 1960s.

However, it warns that the improvement in the trade position this year might be limited by a slackening in demand abroad resulting from the current efforts of some foreign governments to restrain buoyant economies and dampen inflation.

Shortages here of certain commodities coupled with the imposition of export controls on ferrous scrap and soybeans would tend to inhibit export growth.



## U.S. Living Costs Climb 8% On Annual Basis in First Half

By Peter Mikus

June index were collected before President Nixon imposed his price freeze on June 12.

The index rose last month to 122.4 on the 1967-based average from 121.5 in May, a seasonally-adjusted increase for June of 0.8 percent. The June index was 9.9 percent above the level of a year earlier.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, said that consumers will have to live with a "considerable rate of price increases in the months immediately ahead." But he said the increase will not be as large as the torrid 8.3 percent annual rise experienced in the first five months of this year.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed sharply higher in moderate trading and the index gained 0.12 at 23.18. Syntex closed at 100 3/4, up 3 3/8, and Bowmar Instrument gained 3 at 37 after announcing it is producing a line of digital time-keeping equipment.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares rose 1.56 to 100.81.

Prices on the bond market moved sharply lower over the week, with the government securities bearing most of the brunt with losses ranging to over one point.

## Retail Prices In U.K. Rise

LONDON, July 20 (AP-DJ).—The British retail price index rose 0.3 percent in June from year-earlier levels, the Department of Trade and Industry announced today. The gain from May was 0.5 percent.

The index, based on January 1962 prices equalling 100, rose to 178.9.

The main price increases contributing to the higher index were in clothing, footwear, rents and secondhand autos. The nine-month food price upsurge slowed in June, rising only 1/2 pence, the smallest monthly increase since the price freeze began in November.

Meanwhile, the Central Statistical Office reported that consumer spending in the second quarter fell 2 percent to \$26.83 billion, from a first-quarter record of \$27.76 billion.

The decline was attributed to the effects of the introduction of the value added tax as there was a spending boom in the first quarter to beat the tax increases.

Another factor was the impact of government pay and price controls on real consumer earnings and spending power, the office said.

It added that 1973 first-half spending was 2.5 percent up from the 1972 second half and 6 percent up on the 1972 first half. The office emphasized the latest quarterly data is partly estimated and subject to a margin of error of about \$23 million.

## A Brisk Rally Puts Index Up 25 for Week

### Glamours, Oils Pace Gains on Wall Street

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—So far so good. That was Wall Street's reaction today to the Phase-4 economic program, despite the outlook for a possible leveling in corporate profits next year and the current reality of escalating interest rates.

Glamour, semiconductor, oil and health-care stocks paced a broad-based fairly brisk rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished with a gain of 4.23 at 910.90. For the week, the average was ahead by nearly 25 points.

Underlining the market's general strength, only two of the 15 most active issues finished with declines today. Western Union lost a point to 23 3/8, while Le-Ville Furniture—a fallen Wall Street angel that sold at 60 1/2 last year—dropped 1 1/2 to 8 3/4.

Brokers noted price advances in a number of low-priced, long-depressed issues. Sparkling profit reports provided a lot of fuel for the market's rise. Vastly improved earnings sent Gulf Oil up 1 5/8 to 24 and Occidental Petroleum rose 1 1/2 to 10 3/4.

Exxon, the world's largest oil company, rose 1 1/4 to 92 1/4 after reporting a substantial improvement in quarterly income.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed sharply higher in moderate trading and the index gained 0.12 at 23.18. Syntex closed at 100 3/4, up 3 3/8, and Bowmar Instrument gained 3 at 37 after announcing it is producing a line of digital time-keeping equipment.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares rose 1.56 to 100.81.

Prices on the bond market moved sharply lower over the week, with the government securities bearing most of the brunt with losses ranging to over one point.

## Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, July 20 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches declined by \$96 million to \$1.67 billion in the week ended July 11, the Federal Reserve reports.

The decline was attributed to the effects of the introduction of the value added tax as there was a spending boom in the first quarter to beat the tax increases.

Another factor was the impact of government pay and price controls on real consumer earnings and spending power, the office said.

It added that 1973 first-half spending was 2.5 percent up from the 1972 second half and 6 percent up on the 1972 first half. The office emphasized the latest quarterly data is partly estimated and subject to a margin of error of about \$23 million.

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				Northrop			
Second Quarter		1973	1972	Second Quarter		1973	1972
Revenue (millions)		475.2	393.9	Revenue (millions)		155.5	154.3
Profits (millions)		21.1	18.9	Profits (millions)		2.31	2.73
Per Share .....		0.62	0.55	Per Share .....		0.58	0.51
First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)		896.8	761.1	Revenue (millions)		287.7	267.6
Profits (millions)		38.3	33.3	Profits (millions)		4.08	5.08
Per Share .....		1.12	0.97	Per Share .....		1.00	1.13
American Airlines				Facer*			
First Half		1973		1972		1972	
Revenue (millions)		686.2	653.1	Revenue (millions)		349.0	286.0
Profits (millions)		35.07	7.05	Profits (millions)		19.1	14.3
Per Share Loss .....		1.23	0.25	Per Share .....		2.31	1.73
Amer. Metal Climax				*Quarterly dividend increased to \$0.15 from \$0.10			
Second Quarter		1973	1972	Second Quarter		1973	1972
Revenue (millions)		338.8	218.1	Revenue (millions)		356.7	326.7
Profits (millions)		24.9	18.5	Profits (millions)		59.4	53.0
Per Share .....		0.55	0.65	Per Share .....		0.77	0.74
Per Share (Dilut.)		0.59	0.64				
First Half		1973		1972		1972	
Revenue (millions)		613.3	450.4	Revenue (millions)		307.8	294.5
Profits (millions)		45.8	30.3	Profits (millions)		15.25	22.99
Per Share .....		1.78	1.19	Per Share .....		1.08	1.58
Per Share (Dilut.)		1.87	1.18				
Exxon				Seaboard Coastline			
Second Quarter		1973	1972	Second Quarter		1973	1972
Revenue (millions)		510.0	331.0	Revenue (millions)		607.1	556.5
Profits (millions)		2.27	1.48	Profits (millions)		31.70	42.26
Per Share .....		0.07	0.05	Per Share .....		2.18	2.91
Per Share (Dilut.)		0.08	0.06				
First Half		1973		1972		1972	
Revenue (mill.)		12,772.0	10,906.0	Revenue (millions)		247.0	219.7
Profits (mill.)		1,018.0	686.0	Profits (millions)		31.36	32.98
Per Share .....		4.54	3.06	Per Share .....		0.56	0.61
Gillette				First Half			
Second Quarter		1973	1972	Revenue (millions)		494.4	444.2
Revenue (millions)		248.5	205.97	Profits (millions)		59.83	59.27
Profits (millions)		20.51	16.84	Per Share .....		1.05	1.09
Per Share .....		0.69	0.56				
Per Share (Dilut.)		0.69	0.56				
First Half				Sindbakker-Worthington			
Revenue (millions)		480.4	403.3	Second Quarter		1973	1972
Profits (millions)		41.3	33.8	Revenue (millions)		287.7	257.4
Per Share .....		1.29	1.15	Profits (millions)		9.49	8.48
Per Share (Dilut.)		1.29	1.15	Per Share .....		2.83	1.62
Gulf Oil				Per Share (Dilut.)		1.80	1.40
Second Quarter		1973	1972	First Half			
Revenue (millions)		2,400.0	1,860.0	Revenue (millions)		539.3	440.3
Profits (millions)		185.0	107.0	Profits (millions)		15.78	13.57
Per Share .....		1.00	0.51	Per Share .....		3.58	2.74
*Indicated				Per Share (Dilut.)		3.98	2.20
First Half		1973		*Excludes extraordinary gain of \$0.57 a share			
Revenue (millions)		4,500.0	3,800.0				
Profits (millions)		360.0	246.0				
Per Share .....		1.80	1.18				
Kennebec Copper				Textron			
Second Quarter		1973	1972	Second Quarter		1973	1972
Revenue (millions)		358.4	285.0	Revenue (millions)		470.4	440.6
Profits (millions)		41.5	22.4	Profits (millions)		24.38	21.28
Per Share .....		1.26	0.68	Per Share .....		0.70	0.60
Per Share (Dilut.)		1.26	0.68				
First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)		676.9	557.2	Revenue (millions)		822.3	858.1
Profits (millions)		70.13	40.76	Profits (millions)		45.85	39.24
Per Share .....		2.02	1.23	Per Share .....		1.31	1.12
Per Share (Dilut.)		2.02	1.23				



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

11.5		2170	66.2	66.2	65.2
14.20		210	54	51	54
17.50	4	20	15	9	10
18.20	8	18	12.5	11	18
19.70	0	13	7.5	2.5	2.5
21.20	8	4	13	12	13

W

22.62	14	5	32.2	32.2	32.1
23.20		5	70	70	70
25.00	9	41	24.2	23.2	23.5
26	8	12	16	15	16
27.40	14	5	54.2	53.5	54.5
28.40		1	54.5	54.2	54.2

Str	26	25	20	17	13
-----	----	----	----	----	----

50		4	5	6	7	8	9
51	6	14	14	15	16	17	18
52	6	15	16	17	18	19	20
53	6	16	17	18	19	20	21
54	6	17	18	19	20	21	22
55	6	18	19	20	21	22	23
56	6	19	20	21	22	23	24
57	6	20	21	22	23	24	25
58	6	21	22	23	24	25	26
59	6	22	23	24	25	26	27
60	6	23	24	25	26	27	28
61	6	24	25	26	27	28	29
62	6	25	26	27	28	29	30
63	6	26	27	28	29	30	31
64	6	27	28	29	30	31	32
65	6	28	29	30	31	32	33
66	6	29	30	31	32	33	34
67	6	30	31	32	33	34	35
68	6	31	32	33	34	35	36
69	6	32	33	34	35	36	37
70	6	33	34	35	36	37	38
71	6	34	35	36	37	38	39
72	6	35	36	37	38	39	40
73	6	36	37	38	39	40	41
74	6	37	38	39	40	41	42
75	6	38	39	40	41	42	43
76	6	39	40	41	42	43	44
77	6	40	41	42	43	44	45
78	6	41	42	43	44	45	46
79	6	42	43	44	45	46	47
80	6	43	44	45	46	47	48
81	6	44	45	46	47	48	49
82	6	45	46	47	48	49	50
83	6	46	47	48	49	50	51
84	6	47	48	49	50	51	52
85	6	48	49	50	51	52	53
86	6	49	50	51	52	53	54
87	6	50	51	52	53	54	55
88	6	51	52	53	54	55	56
89	6	52	53	54	55	56	57
90	6	53	54	55	56	57	58
91	6	54	55	56	57	58	59
92	6	55	56	57	58	59	60
93	6	56	57	58	59	60	61
94	6	57	58	59	60	61	62
95	6	58	59	60	61	62	63
96	6	59	60	61	62	63	64
97	6	60	61	62	63	64	65
98	6	61	62	63	64	65	66
99	6	62	63	64	65	66	67
100	6	63	64	65	66	67	68

40	8	78	35	27	27
72	8	15	8	74	78
12	10	11	11	72	27

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
5	1	2	3	4	5	6																																																																																														

1.00		37	57	37	37
1.05	12	37	57	57	57
.86	19	318	647	647	647
.75		78	57	57	57

[illegible]

e with dividends in arrears. n—  
year, dividend omitted, defect  
last dividend mention. n—

	High	Low	Last
Teck Cor A	455	415	432
Teck Cor B	390	350	320
Telephone	423	425	435
Telechem	323	325	345
Thorn Ntn	1324	123	141
Tide Dlx	104	104	104
Traders A	518	18	18
Tru Can PL	2395	232	209
Trans M	20	18	18
Un Carbld	1515	135	138
Un Gas	1012	1048	1048
Unif Oil	570	555	585
Unif Oil	530	515	525
Upp Can	2	99	299
Van Der	5175	954	919
Voyager P	3	974	954
Waldwood	5	1534	1534
Wentworth	2	12	12
Westpac	10	10	10
West Alne	325	330	335
West Alne	325	330	335

		High	Low	Last
Task	Cor.	425	415	425

Teck	Cor	B	300	300	20
Teledyne			425	425	435
Tecaco			65	62 1/2	64 1/2
Thom	Nk		13 1/4	13	13 1/2
Thom	Es	2	Dom		
Traders	A		18	18	18
Tr	Can PL		3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Trans	Mi		20	20	20
Trans	Un		10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Un	Gas		10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Union Oil			17	15 1/2	15 1/2
U	Keno		50	55	55
U	Glisco		50	51	52 1/2
Upp	Can	2	99	290	291
Van	Der		3	9 1/2	9 1/2
Voyager	P		660	620	630
W	Walwood		124	124	124
Westburne			12	12	12
Westhise			20	20	20
West	Mine		335	300	335

Willroy 107 107 107  
Total sales, 2,224,628 shares

## Montreal Stocks

Algonia	\$	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Asbestos	\$	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Bank Mont	\$	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Bonanza	\$	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cdn Indust	\$	17 1/2	18	18 1/2
Cdn Int Pow	\$	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Corn	\$	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Corn Stride	\$	26	26	26
Dominion	\$	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
In Zell A	\$	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Domin Ridge	\$	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Domin Glass	\$	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Domin Text	\$	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Imperial	\$	7	7	7
Imasco	\$	20	20	20
Laur Fin	\$	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Macdon	\$	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Phenolic C	\$	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Powell Cp	\$	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Price Co	\$	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Rolland A	\$	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Royal Trust	\$	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Stetson A	\$	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Royal Bank	\$	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Royal Trust	\$	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Steinberg A	\$	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Zellers	\$	17	16 1/2	17

closing 1.154.253 shares

# NATIONAL

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## CONAL

## OPPORTUNITIES

## ENTITIES

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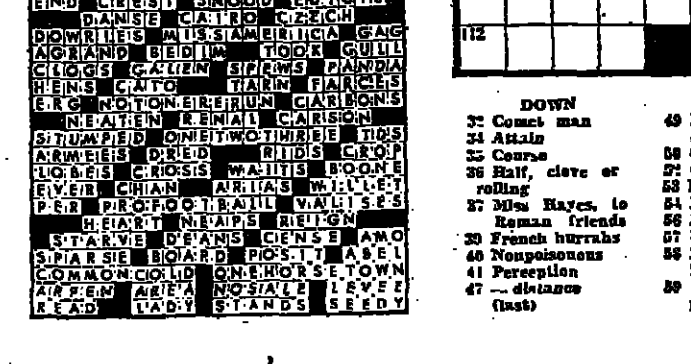
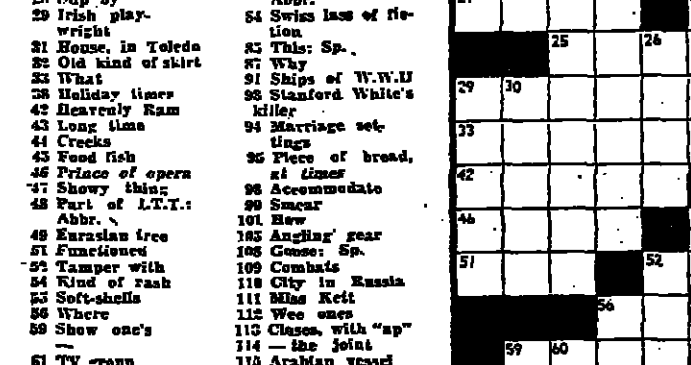
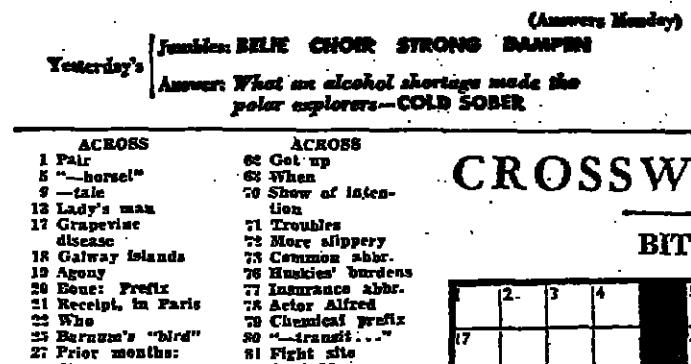
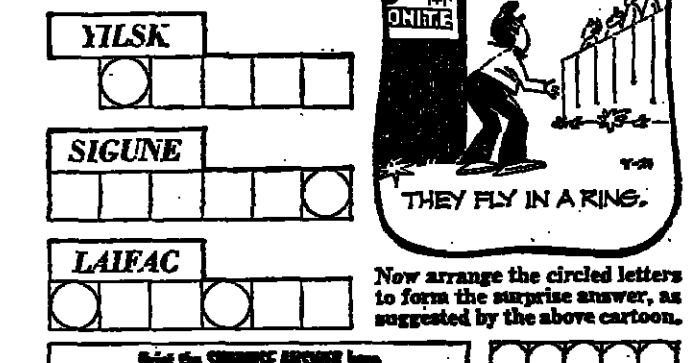
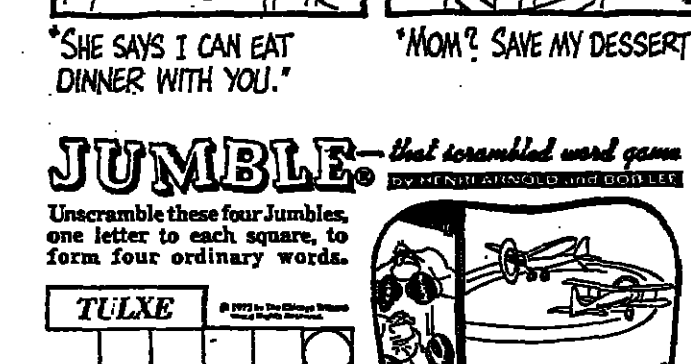
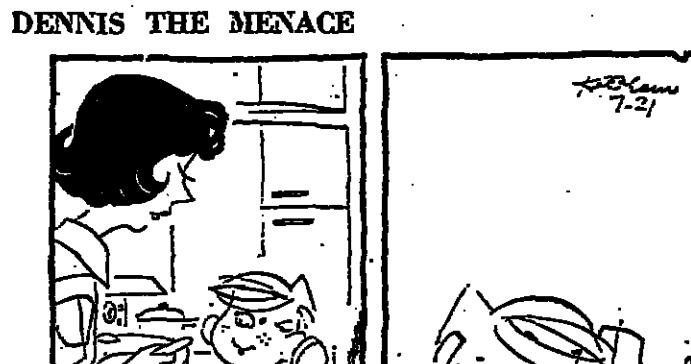
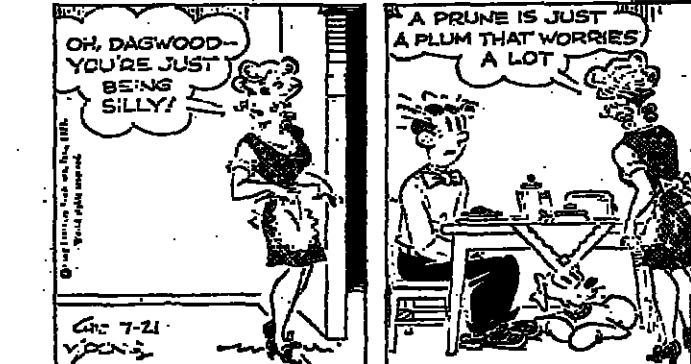
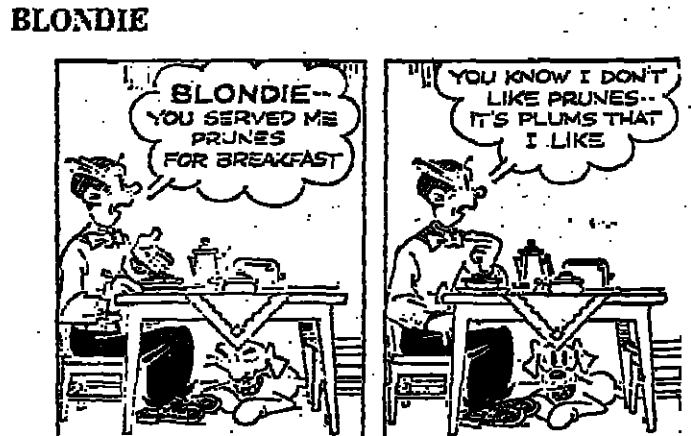
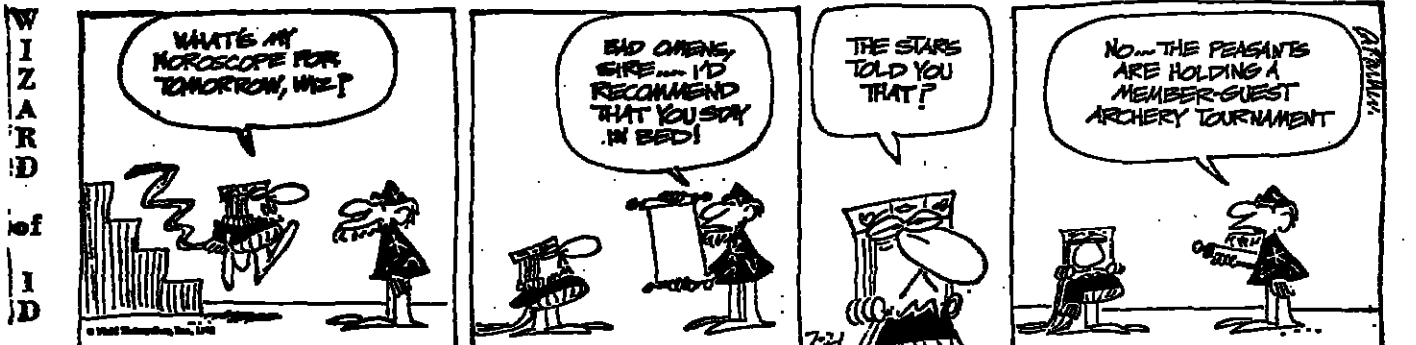
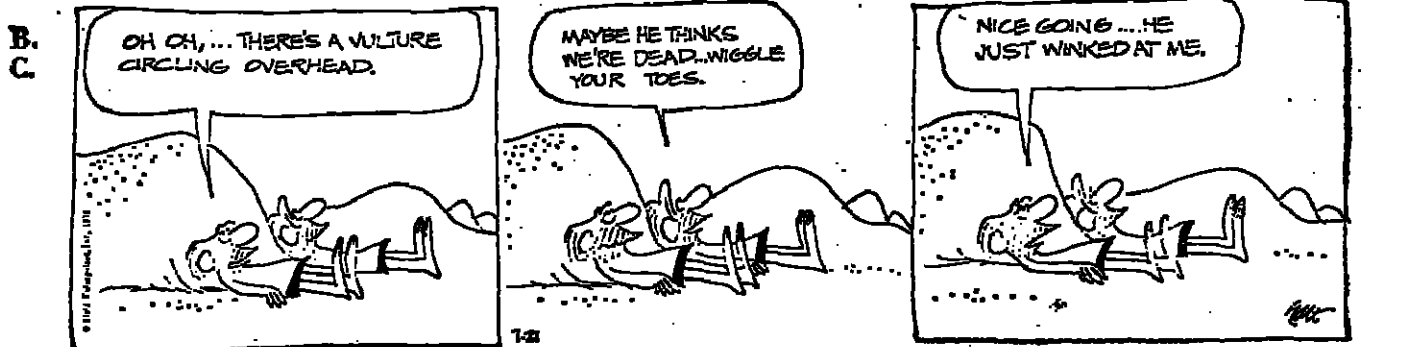
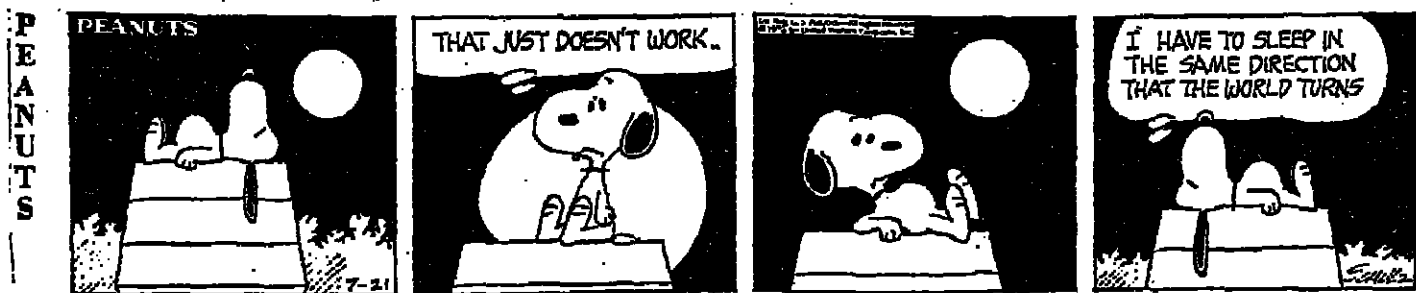




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## BOOKS

### THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF ITT

By Anthony Sampson, Stein and Day. 323 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Michael C. Jensen

To many Americans, ITT has become a three-letter symbol of corporate greed and subterfuge, and Anthony Sampson's carefully documented and researched account of the world's most controversial company does nothing to change that assessment. In chapter after chapter, he bares the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation's awesome economic and political power. Finally, one reaches the somewhat chilling conclusion that the giant conglomerate might have gone on swallowing one company after another, like some massive and malignant corporate cancer, but for the surfacing of the infamous Dita Beard memorandum—an accident of fate not dissimilar to the discovery of the Watergate burglars.

It is an irony, and one that Mr. Sampson fully exploits, that the very system of internal memorandums that has enabled ITT's single-minded chairman, Harold S. Geneen, to guide the company so successfully has provided much of the raw material for its critics.

One of the strengths of the book is that Mr. Sampson's accounts of ITT's attempt to influence a presidential election in Chile and of the "insane pressure" the company applied to win approval of the biggest merger in corporate history helped put the almost daily flood of ITT headlines into perspective. And it comes at a time when there will almost certainly be new revelations about ITT, which is under intensive investigation by Watergate prosecutors. Will the book itself provoke any new headlines about ITT? Probably not. The new information that Mr. Sampson has unearthed is either too old (e.g., the company's double standard in World War II, when it simultaneously made Focke-Wulf aircraft for Germany, and electronic direction finders for U.S. ships), or, in the case of more recent events, too peripheral to be startling.

Nevertheless, the book is very, very good. It is an absolute mother lode for ITT watchers, and unquestionably the best book ever written about any other multinational company. Indeed, one of its strengths is that it transcends ITT and goes to the heart of the more important question: What role in a free society should be played by multinational corporations, and do they deserve to exist at all?

Like so many of the other questions composed by Mr. Sampson, that is never fully answered, probably because it is too complex. Moreover, it taps up one of the weaknesses of Mr. Sampson's account, and that is the large number of important, even critical matters that are left dangling.

With a story that is evolving as fast as the ITT affair, Sampson has done a notable job of keeping his book up to date. Along the way errors have crept in, such as identifying An Meyer, the wily senior partner of Lazard Freres & Co. as An Meyer and John W. Dean as James Dean.

Far more important, however, is the fact that Mr. Sampson has spelled out ITT's attempt to sway politicians (up to and including the Vice-President of the United States), its free-wheeling foreign dealings that have made it a virtual sovereign state, and its well-honed practice of saying one thing to one audience, something else to another, and then doing what it damn well pleases.

Mr. Sampson has missed one of the important landmarks in this case because he is an Englishman writing about an American company, and its relationship with the American power structure.

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## As Driessen Stars

# Cincinnati Edges Expos, 3-2

CINCINNATI, July 20 (UPI).—Dan Driessen hit a pair of singles and turned in two spectacular plays in the field as the Cincinnati Reds edged the Montreal Expos, 3-2, in the opener of a four-game series.

The Reds got four of their six hits and scored all of their runs off loser Bill Stoneman, who de-

parted with one out in the third inning.

Pete Rose singled home the Reds' first two runs in the second after Bobby Tolan led off with a single and Cesar Geronimo was hit by a pitched ball. A double by Joe Morgan and a single by Driessen gave the Reds their third run in the third inning.

Dodgers 3, Cardinals 2

At St. Louis, Jim Brewer retired Bernie Carbo on a groundout with the bases loaded and two out in the ninth inning to preserve a 3-2 victory for Los Angeles over the Cardinals.

Dodger starter Al Downing had a two-hitter going into the ninth before Ted Simmons singled with two out. Luis Melendez walked and Brewer then came on to walk Ken Reitz before getting Carbo on the groundout.

Twins 6, Red Sox 2

In the American League, at Boston, Bobby Darwin lined bases-loaded triple to the right field corner in the eighth inning to back Joe Deckert's five-hit pitching as Minnesota ripped the Red Sox, 6-2.

Darwin's game-breaking hit came after Boston starter Luis Tiant dealt Tony Oliva an intentional walk to fill the bases with two out.

Brewers 4, Rangers 1

At Arlington, Texas, Darrell Porter, who collected three hits including two doubles and a triple, drove in two runs to bring Skip Lockwood and Milwaukee a 4-1 victory over the Rangers.

Lockwood, starting only his sixth game of the year, did not allow a hit until the seventh. But he tired in that inning after giving up a single to Rico Carty and walk to Jeff Burroughs before being relieved by Eduardo Rodriguez.

Orioles 3, Angels 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Baltimore spoiled Nolan Ryan's bid to equal Johnny Vander Meer's 1938 feat of consecutive no-hitters in the eighth inning, with a 3-1 victory over the Angels.

Ryan, seeking to become the first man in history to pitch three no-hitters in a season, had a no-hitter through seven innings before Mark Belanger singled with none out in the eighth.

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FIRM. American League umpire Ron Luciano is explicit as he agrees with his colleague's...



DECISION—And has a classic motion for delivering "You're Out!"

## Sports Plans to Break The Myth of Amateurs

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT).—When the international Olympic brass meets in Varna, Bulgaria, in the fall a new eligibility code for amateur athletes will be submitted for adoption. Under the proposed regulations, practices that have not been officially approved in the past—such as an athlete's cashing in on his reputation—would be permitted. Although the only thing forbidden in the liberalized code would be direct cash payments for competition.

Without jeopardizing his amateur standing, an athlete could take money for television appearances, for endorsing by-line to magazine articles or books, for endorsing underwear, spiked shoes or shaving cream, for coaching or for working as camp counselor. A professional baseball player could qualify as an amateur discus thrower. A professional in any sport could apply for reinstatement as an amateur in that sport and get clearance after meeting the specified conditions.

"We are going to suggest," says a man who helped draft the proposed changes, "that from now on it will be okay for everybody to be just a little bit pragmatic."

A variety of individuals and organizations, including the U.S. Olympic Committee, is pressing for the broadened regulations. If their campaign succeeds, they will open the first chink made in the closed-minded policy of the International Olympic Committee since Baron Pierre de Coubertin first modernized games three-quarters of a century ago.

An Outmoded Concept

For the first time, the workbooks will recognize the fact that pure amateurism on the world championship level is an outmoded concept, the vestigial remnant of a day when there was a leisure class that could afford to give full time to sport for the fun of it.

This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and the first impulse is to applaud the reform without reservations. Second thought, however, brings the realization that the changes as proposed don't go far enough.

Everybody in the Olympic family owns corners on the amateur code as it is interpreted by strict constructionists like Avery Brundage. In the United States, we look with sanctimonious disdain on the state-supported amateurs of Iron Curtain countries. Yet we have amateurs supported by colleges on account of their athletic ability and amateurs in the armed forces who don't drill or pull guard duty because they're too busy boxing, running or playing team handball.

Taking a step toward realism, the reform groups are saying: "We've all been cheating a little. Let's sanction a little bit of cheating so we'll all be even."

Trouble is, when you do that, you merely establish a forward position from which cheaters start cheating anew. If we say, "From now on, we'll drive from the ladies' tees," we'll soon catch somebody teeing up his ball in front of the markers there.

Stopping Hypocrisy

The one way to eliminate cheating on the amateur code and put a stop to hypocrisy and deceit is to throw the Olympics open to professionals and amateurs alike. Well, maybe we could never eliminate cheating altogether.

The Avery Brundages of this world have refused to accept the fact that amateurs can consort with professionals on the playground without catching some loathsome disease. Open competition in games like golf, tennis, polo and kite-flying have proved that this is fact.

Suppose an occasional pro did elect to compete with the amateurs. Civilization wouldn't crumble. Suppose George Foreman were to win the heavyweight boxing championship at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal. He won that very title in Mexico City in 1968, and the world kept right on turning.

"Ours is a team which will have to establish its own identity. I suspect it will be a hitting team and one that earns respect."

Indicative of youth and change are five of last year's rookies certain to be regulars this season. They are, on offense, Glenn Doughty, a wide receiver who has put Jim O'Brien on the bench; Tom Drougas, who succeeded Tom Mack as the running back; and on defense, Jack Mendenhall and Bruce Laird at cornerback.

With Marty Domres expected to do a good job as the quarterback, the Colts will test the Jets and Miami in the race for the Eastern Division title of the American Conference.

"I have a lot of confidence that young athletes can perform quickly if given the chance," Schnellenberger said. "We certainly are going to give them the chances."

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Duane Thomas ... to Washington.

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But his failure to join other players in practice yesterday afternoon prompted the trade.

Lilly Rejoins Dallas

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## Redskins Get Thomas From NFL Chargers

Controversial Back Idle Since '71 Season

By William A. Elsen

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP).—The Washington Redskins obtained controversial running back Duane Thomas from the San Diego Chargers last night for a No. 1 draft pick in 1975 and a No. 2 pick in 1976.

Thomas, 26, has not played a game since the 1971 season, his second with the Dallas Cowboys, who traded him to the Chargers last year.

By obtaining Thomas, the Cowboys' leading rusher in 1970 and 1971, Redskins coach George Allen placed added pressure on Larry Brown to report to the team's training camp in Carlisle, Pa. Brown did not appear in Carlisle with the rest of the Redskins veterans Sunday night and has been working out at Georgetown University here awaiting further talks on a future contract.

San Diego Coach Earl F. Zeman, a former Redskins assistant coach, said that the trade was unconditional, meaning that the Chargers will receive the two draft picks whether or not Thomas reports to the Redskins.

Allen said that he began discussions about Thomas with Chargers owner Gene V. Klein at the National Football League owners' meeting in Scottsdale, Ariz., in March.

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